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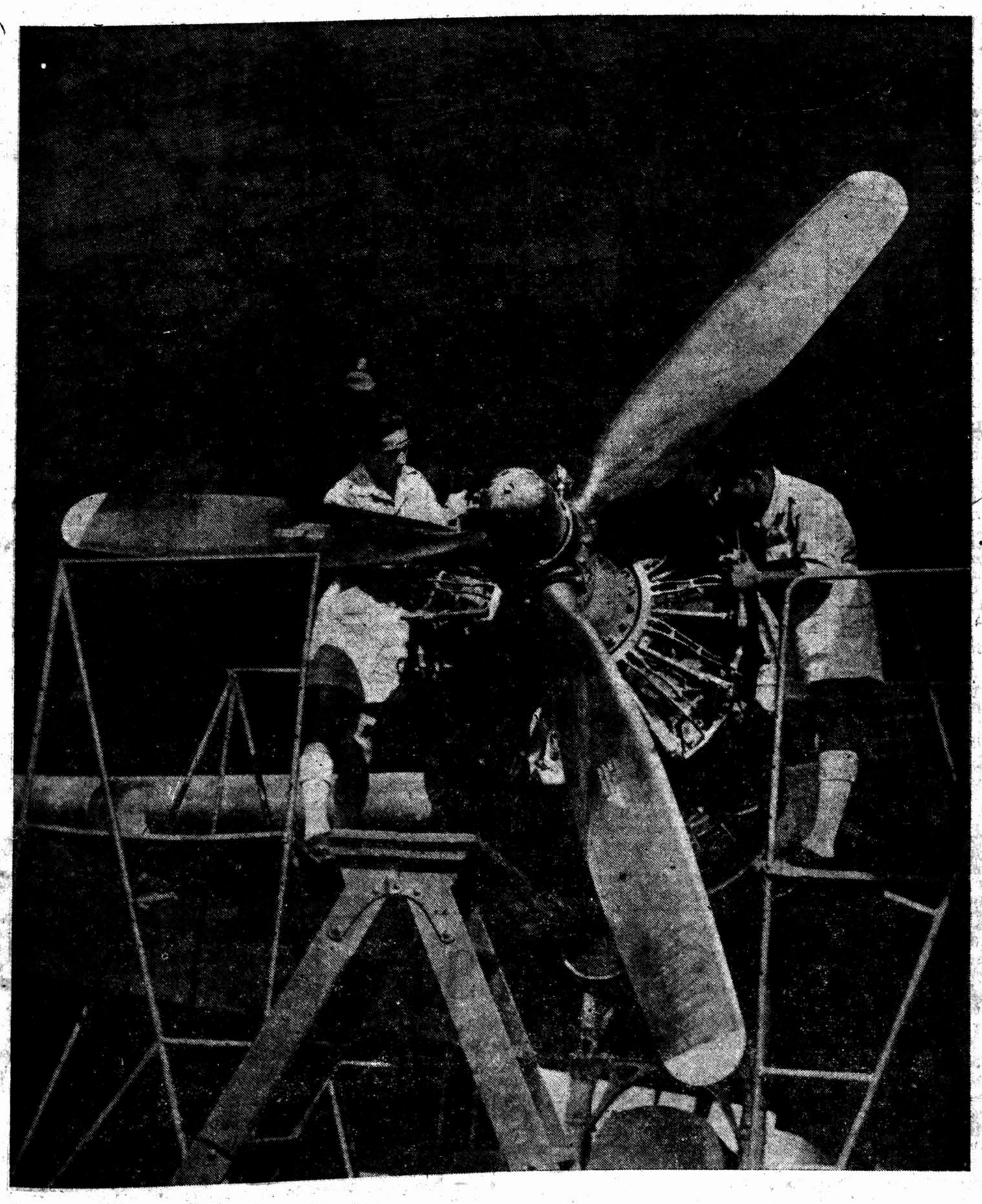
Ground Men On The Job



Krishna Hutheesingh: "From Santa Cruz To La Guardia"

The Black Virigin Of Montserrat

CHAPLIN SPEAKS

Sculptor Contemperory Of Ravi Varma

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BALLET

True Story

By S. Morrison Jones

CUPID MISSED THIS BUS!

Though a would be novelist and a would-be philosoper were secure inside!

During the spring, and the first part of the summer, that first year she stayed at Mr. Chapman's big house in the Strand, she was happy, happier than she remembered being for a long time. In the mornings she worked, writing, and reading articles and reviews for the 'yGazette," but almost every afternoon, as spring merged into summer, Mr. Spencer came to call, walking across from his lodgings over the way.

At first she talked with him indoors, and there were generally others there, guests staying in the house, or visitors; but as she grew to know him better, and the days beacme warmer, and they found increased pleaure in each other's company because they had so many thougnts in common, she woud take the key of the gate which led on to the terrace near the back of the house, and they would leave the others and walk there.

In the mild days the air was sweet after the fogs and smoke of the winter which they both, being country-bred, found trying; and she was always reluctant to go back to the house, and could hardly believe that the time had gone so quickly. To her friend Sara she wrote after one of those afternoons: "My brightest spot is the deliciously calm, new friendship that Herbert Spencer gives me. We see each other every day, and have a delightful camaraderie in everything."

His thoughts were in tune with hers in many ways, so there was little argument. She realized very quickly that he didn't like strong displays of feeling. He liked calm, reasoned discussion, and although he didn't mind people disagreeing with him—and many of his ideas were so original that there was bound to be considerable opposition to them—he hated violence and loss of temper in argument. Soon after they met, he told her of his first visit to Carlyle, the year before, and of how unfavourably he had been impressed with the man. "His talk is little else than a continual tirade against the 'horrible, abominable state af things.' He talks much as he writes, piling epithet upon epithet, and always the strongest he canfind. His perpetual grumbling at everything is so provoking, and it is so useless to reason fwith him, that I don't want to see much of him," he said.

She didn't completely agree with him—she had met Carlyle—but she didn't say so. She asked him instead of he had seen what Carlyle had said in his latest book, of Coleridge and his eternal monologue: "To sit as a passive bucket and be pumped into, whether one likes it or not, can in the end be exhilarating to no creature." And he laughed and agreed that it is easy to see a fault in another while ignoring the same fault in oneself.

He recognized her great intelligence, even though there were some points of difference, and he enjoyed their talks as much as she did. She could do nothing about her lack of physical beauty, but where she could control—her disposition and her speech—she showed him only what she felt was welcome to him, with a woman's instinct where she is attracted. Years after he wrote of her, and of that time: "The habit of subduing her voice was so constant—its tones were always gentle and like the smile sympathetic. Her natural feeling was a longing to agree as far as possible. Her self-control, leading to evenness of temper, was marked. Calmness was an habitual trait."

He was thirty-two then; but he had had no sisters, and he had known very few women. He could not, of course, read then her own letters to Sara, written at that time, which spoke constantly of her work as a heavy burden, involving great strain, physical and mental, and of her continual illhealth. "I am in a miserable state of languour and low spirits, in which everything is a trouble to me," she wrote to Sara; and "I have not merely had a headache—I have been really ill and feel very much shattered. We dined out yesterday—I was not fit to go...."

But she was always ready when Mr. Spencer wished for her company, no matter if she must pay for the pleasure later with the miserable headaches she suffered from so frequently. They went often to the Opera on his free pass as sub-editor of the "Economist. I Maritiri, William Tell, the Huguenots, Norma"—she was very fond indeed of music, and he liked some of it well enough, although he wasn't so enthusiastic as she was. He liked to have friends; all his life he valued the real friends he made, and he liked to keep them, so it pleased him that he was able to give her enjoyment.

It was during one of their afternoon walks on the terrace that he exclaimed, in admiration: 'I have known few men with whom I could discuss a question in philosophy with more satisfaction," aid she was for a moment pleased, then downcast. Was that to be all?

The headaches took sad toll of her health and spirits. She began with the heat of the advancing summer to look plainer, more sallow than ever. She turned impatiently away from the mirror each morning—why should that matter—surely with him it would not? She decided to leave the city for a while, to go for a month to the seaside. One issue of the paper was off her hands, she could be spared until it was time to collect material for the next. Her absence would perhaps decide him.

She told him, and as she watched his face her heart sank. He welcomed her going. A holiday he was sure was what she most needed: she had been feeling the heat; he could see that, and he found it trying himself. They walked in silence for a while, sad on her part, relieved on his. He found life so interesting: there were a thousand avenues of thought to explore, and he had only begun to perceive them. He didn't feel the need for a wife. A woman would be a burden to him. But he valued her friendship, very much.

He didn't want anything definite to be said, which would mean its loss. He couldn't help being glad she was going away for a time. The break would afford just the opportunity he needed. to put their friendship on a less intimate footing.

He spoke of a man they both knew, who was doing well; making his five or six hundred a year with his pen, and likely to do better.

"All the fuss and worry there is, to get on," he said impatiently. "I don't mean to get on. I don't think getting on is worth the bother. I'm not anxious to make money. What should I want it for? To marry, perhaps? Somebody says—Socrates, was it not?—that marriage is a thing which whether you do it or not, you will repent—it's a choice of evils, and the two sides are pretty nearly balanced. Don't you think that in respect of happiness the difference between married and unmarried life is not so great? What do you think, Miss Evans?"

It was hard to answer. But she was proud.

"I—it isn't a question—I've given much thought to—". But he didn't wait for her to go on. —

"Anyway, for me, marrying under existing circumstances is out of the question. But as for twisting circumstances into better shape, I think it too much trouble. I am quite decided never to be a drudge: and as I see no probability of being able to marry without being a drudge, I have pretty well given up the idea."

"Don't you think that in respect of happiness the difference between married and unmarried life is not so great? What do you think Miss Evans?" "It was hard to answer. But she was proud."

They talked of other things, and her manner was much the same as it had always been. But although it was June, she felt cold as they went back to the house.

When she came back from the holiday things had subtly changed, as they sometimes do after an absence even when it is not wished that they should. Summer was nearly over, and there was not even a suggestion of more walks on the terrace. Mr. Spencer came occasionally, but he let it be understood that his time was very much occupied with the new book he was contemplating, and she was interested and friendly too, hiding deeply any other feelings she might have had.

All the same, when one evening a maid tapped at her door and said: "A gentleman to see Miss Evans," her heart beat a little faster, and she hurried down the stairs—to know acute disappointment when she saw a face as yet little known looking up at her instead of the one she had hoped to see. She walked more slowly down the remaining stairs. It was Mr. Spencer's friend; and she didn't even like him very much. He was too flippant, she thought; he seemed to make fun of everything and of everybody. He had been to Mr. Chapman's evening parties, but there was not one that night. He had not before asked particularly for her.

He smiled, diffidently, and asked her if she would go with him to the Opera—he had tickets, and he knew how fond she was of music. For a moment she had no thought but to refuse; to go with him, instead of the companion she had been used to! But after consideration she consented. Her life had become all at once very dreary and monotonous. Only that day she had written to Sara: "Nothing happens to me but the ringing of the dinner-bell, and the arrival of a proof; I have no courage to walk out..." She felt acutely the need for relief from her thoughts.

When they came back to the house again, she turned on the step and looked down at him standing there, his face raised to hers. Already she began to see him differently. The evening which had begun for her painfully, reviving memories better forgotten, had ended pleasurably. He had been very kind, and sympathetic. (That was perhaps a lack in Mr. Spencer; he was not sympathetic, and she felt often a great need of sympathy). He had expressed concern at her pallor, her low spirits, of the past few weeks, and she knew he was sincere.

He loved the music as much as she did, and he had been quieter than she had known him to be before, allowing her to lean back and listen to it, relaxed, at ease, feeling her courage returning. She knew that his married life was not satisfactory, and she saw in his face lines of weariness she had not noticed before. "I have been unjust to him," she said to herself, "taking what appears on the surface for the whole man. Like a few other people in the world, he is much better than he seems; a man of heart and conscience wearing a mask of flippancy." She smiled down at him, and spoke in the pleasant, deep voice he loved to hear. So often he had listened to it when she was unaware of his interest.

"Good night," she said; "and thank you for a very pleasant evening, Mr. Lewes."

*

Sources: George Eliot's Letters, edited by her husband, J. W. Cross; her Life, by Mathilde Blind; Herbert Spencer's Autobiography.

George Eliot became Assistant Editor of the "Westminster Review" in 1851 and boarded with Dr. and Mrs. Chapman at 142, Strand. In 1845 she entered on the connection with George Henry Lewes which lasted happily till his death in 1878. Two years later she married Mr. J. W. Cross, whom she had known for eleven years.—John O'London.

Science Survey

(From Our London Correspondent).

"ATOMIC TRAIN"

Next year the British Government may hold an Atomic Exhibition in London. But it is feared the U.S. Government may not permit it. 'Our subservience to America on all atomic questions is rather humiliating", says writer in the "News Chronicle." Meanwhile an Atomic "trailer" will tour Britain this summer. It will be a travelling exhibition devoted mainly to the peaceful applications of atomic energy. The exhibition is being organised by the Atomic Scientists Association, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Supply.

It is felt in Britain that the Americans have managed not only to produce the atom bomb, but also given themselves a tremendous advantage in the Second Industrial Revolution which atomic energy has made possible. The American Government has sanctioned the expenditure of £250,000 for the construction of first atomic power house. The Americans are already going ahead with industrial development at Oakridge, Tennessee, which should be producing industrial energy on a commercial scale within two years. The British public must be made to realise, says a writer in the press, that this issue of atomic energy is critical to the industrial future of the country.

RUSSIANS AT IT

Not much is known about the progress of atomic research in Russia. But, according to a German scientist who recently returned from Russia, the Soviet scientists, working in the laboratories in Siberia, have succeeded in evolving the technique for providing atom bombs but would not reach the production stage for two years.

HOW TO FIND URANIUM

Uranium, the most sought-after of all minerals, is being feverishly hunted by big and small powers. Actually, the stuff is pretty easy to find. A booklet just published in USA (Handbook of Uranium Minerals by Jack DeMent and Portland, Ore., one dollar fifty) makes it sound as if anyone could go prospecting. What to look for is uranium's radio-activity. The best looker is the portable Geiger counter, which finds uranium under the ground as a hog smells out truffles. The prospector carries it over the hills, poking into crevices. In his earphones he hears a few clicks stirred up by cosmic rays and normal earth radioactivity. If the clicks come faster, his heart generally beats faster too. If they swell to a roar, he may be near a uranium bonanza.

SHALL WE SEE IN THE DARK?

A simple discovery made recently may make it possible for us literally to see in the dark. In television or radar, the fluorescent screen of the cathode tube is made luminous when pencil of cathode rays falls upon it, and by deflecting these rays to and fro an image of a distant object is traced. A new "phosper" has now been discovered which depends upon the presence of a lead salt and with it for the first time it has been possible to make a fluorescent screen luminous with infra-red rays. The seeing-in-the-dark contrivance might take the form of a small box like a camera, with suitable lens in the front and, instead of a glass focussing screen, a fluorescent screen of the new type. Holding this box in the hand we may now be able to see as we walk along in the dark the outline of objects which, even at night time, reflect infra-red light. It is by the use of a quartz or florite lens that ultra-violet rays, at the other end of the spectrum, can already be focussed.

"Come out and say that!"

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FROM SANTA CRUZ TO LA GUARDIA

By Krishna Hutheesingh

What with the delay at the beginning and snow storm at the end and intermittent engine trouble in between and never a comfortable chair at the halts, the air journey was not as pleasant as it could have been.

It was in 1939 that we had planned to go to America but war broke out and we had to cancel our trip.

Almost eight years later we got the opportunity to go and we planned to leave in January. My publishers and an agent had invited me to go on a lecture tour from coast to coast and I had accepted their invitation.

Raja was to go with me and his plan was to study the T.V.A. scheme while he was in the States.

The day of our departure dawned and from early morning friends and relatives started to arrive at our flat to bid us bon voyage. Then we left for Santa Cruz aerodrome where more friends awaited us. As we walked towards the plane my heart was very heavy within me. I had wanted very much to go to America as I had never been there but now that the moment had arrived I was not very happy about it.

I hated leaving my sons, Harsha and Ajit behind. I told myself I was being very foolish and that they were sure to be well looked after in Gwalior where they went to school, but it was of no avail. I felt miserable. We took our seats and from my little window I could see our friends. Harsha and Ajit, all standing together, the latter shaken with sobs but Harsha trying to be brave in spite of the tears that welled up by his eyes.

For one fleeting moment I felt like running out of the plane but just then the engines started and we were off. As long as I could, I kept my eyes glued to the little group which was waving to us but all too soon they were out of sight and we were flying towards the unknown.

Back Too Soon

We had hardly settled down when I sensed something was wrong and a few minutes later we discovered that one of the port engines was not working. Just as I was pointing it out to Raja, one of the crew came and told us we were returning to Santa Cruz due to engine trouble. Within twenty minutes of taking off we were back at the aerodrome. It was quite deserted because everyone had returned to Bombay. We discovered that it would take a couple of hours at least, if not more to fix to engines so I called up our flat and told the boys we were back. They were very exicited and came back to the aerodrome to spend some more time with us. It was five hours later that the plane took off again and this time without mishaps. The engines behaved well and after a while we all relaxed and settled down to reading or dozing.

We were only eight passengers from Bombay. Besides Raja and I there were Frene Talyarkhan of the Trend magazine, Piloo Mody, Sir H. P. Mody's youngest son who was going to college, Fali Mehta who was on a business trip, a young Gujerati lad, Patel who was also joining some college in the States, Professor Curti of Wisconsin University who had been visiting this country and lecturing here and the head of the T.W.A. by which we were flying and one other passenger, an American.

Our first stop was Dahran, Saudi Arabia. We arrived there at about 1 a.m. The approach to the aerodrome was lovely. The building seemed to be the solitary one situated in the middle of the desert. Where the town began one could not see. It was bright moonlight and the aerodrome was lit up with huge flares which looked most picturesque from the air. On landing we were taken in, to a large but barren hall where sandwiches, coffee and a concoction which was supposed to be pineapple juice was laid out on a table. It did not look too appetizing. Some of us had a bite, some did not.

The Time Puzzle

After an hour's halt we took off again and reached Lydda, Palestine after a couple of hours. This was a large airport. Many planes were coming and others were taking off and there was a constant drone of engines. Quite a large crowd of passengers were assembled in the dining room which seemed to be the only place where one could sit comfortably. Although it was about 4-30 a.m. there were several newspaper men around. They came to our table as they did to others and asked each one of us where we were going and what the purpose of our visit was.

Someone told them I was Nehru's sister and they clustered around, asked innumerable questions and invited Raja and me to break journey in Palestine on our return trip.

Our next halt was Cairo. By this time we were all mixed up with the time. At every halt we were given the local time and when we thought we should be having supper we were told it was breakfast, and so on. After a while we gave up trying to figure out the correct time, all except Piloo Mody who wore two wrist watches, one with the Bombay time the other which he adjusted to the local time. Whenever anyone asked him the time he gave the Bombay time thus confusing us more and more. Piloo was the youngest amongst us and his spirits never flagged. His cheerfulness at all hours was very refreshing and he made himself quite popular amongst his fellow travellers.

Another Breakdown And Yet Another

From Dahran at each stop we picked up a few passengers and at Cairo the plane was full. The King Farouk airport was very large and a great many planes were scattered all over the place. There was much activity all around and a great deal of hurry and bustle. The Egyptian customs officers and other officials looked very smart in their western clothes and fez caps and almost all of them spoke French fluently but spoke English with an accent. At Cairo it was found that one of the engines was again not working and we were delayed for about five hours. Though such a large airport it was anything but comfortable. There were no rest rooms and no comfortable chairs anywhere so we were rather weary when at last we took off again.

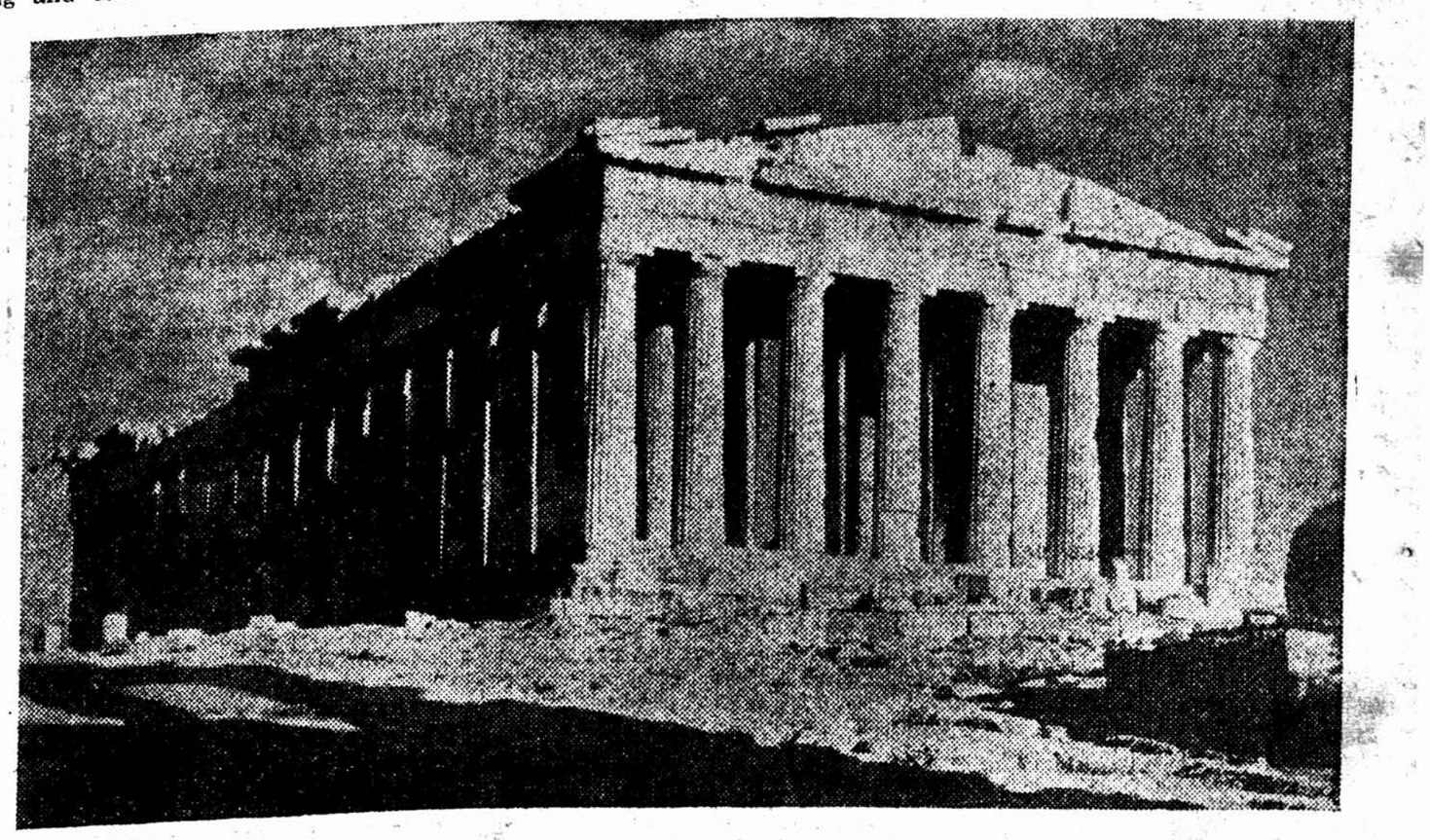
Our next halt was Athens. It was the worst of all the aerodromes, small, dirty, crowded with chattering people and no place to sit down and rest, except a few old and broken chairs which were already occupied. We were supposed to make a 40-minute halt there but once again the engines and the radio seemed to need looking into and we had to remain there for about two and a half hours. Professor Curti was the only one of our group who never seemed to feel or look tired. He was a most amazing person with unlimited energy and a great love for discussions. He was the only one amongst us who had a visa for Greece which he had specially procured in order to be able to go and see the Acropolis in case our plane was detained. When we were informed that we would be delayed, only the Professor was jubilant. We went to the Greek authorities for permission to leave the airport and go to the Acropolis which was only 20 minutes drive from there. He wanted to take all of us with him, but though the Greeks were willing the TWA people would not hear of it and in spite of a long and heated argument the Professor could not see the Acropolis which he had so set his heart upon. Naturally he was very sore about it.

Over That Pond

From Athens we went to Rome, then Geneva, Paris and Shannon. The Shannon airport was one of the best. It was luxurious and comfortable and it was a tremendous relief to be able to sit in comfortable chairs in pleasant surroundings or walk round the building. We were held up again for five hours as the weather from Newfoundland was reported to be very bad, but we did not mind staying there. Only twenty-two passengers remained at Shannon as others had got off at various stops. We were told that planes seldom take a full load over the Atlantic. Soon after we took off from Shannon and were over the Atlantic with no sign of land anywhere, one of the crew came out and informed us that it would take us 12 to 13 hours to cross the Atlantic as the wind was against us. If the weather was bad which was possible, it might take longer. There was gasoline enough for 19 hours only but in case we had to make a forced landing there were always the life vests handy! This announcement made almost all of us feel a bit queer, though we pretended not to mind.

However, nothing untoward happened and we reached Gander, Newfoundland in a show storm after 13 hours. It was bitterly cold and a terrific gale was blowing. We found it very difficult to walk from the plane to the building and held on to each other. Snow was piled up on either side and looked very lovely. We entered the cosy hall and had breakfast. Then after an hour's halt we took off again. The next halt was Boston but here we were not allowed to leave the plane. The officials of the place came

(Continued On Page 5)



THE PARTHENON: They could not visit it though the plane was earthbound for hours!

THE BLACK VIRGIN OF MONTSERRAT

By: Henry Buckley

Nine hundred years ago there died an abbot whose monastery drew pilgrims from all over Europe and to which 400,000 people are expected to come this year. For the abbey of Montserrat, high in the mountains above the Catalan plain, holds the wooden Virgin which, according to tradition, St. Luke carved and St. Peter brought to Spain.

Nearly a thousand years before Bernadette made the name of Lourdes famous the world over, Montserrat shrine was drawing pilgrims from all over Europe to pay tribute to Our Lady of Montserrat, a small, black, wooden Virgin some three feet high with a long narrow Byzantine face.

In those days the pilgrims toiled on foot or rode on palfreys up the sheer side of the giant mass of rock which rears abruptly above the Catalan plain like a magnified Rock of Gibraltar. To-day pilgrims still stream up the mountain-side; but those who do not wish to come afoot and thus earn the right to wear a wooden pilgrim's cross—a large one if you walk from your home, a small one if you merely ascend the mountain—can motor smoothly up a well-graded road or ride slowly up on a rack-and-pin railway or swing dizzily up the frightening cliffside in an aerial cable-car.

Founder Died 900 Years Ago

This year is a year of great ceremonies at this Benedictine abbey, tucked away on a narrow mountain ledge with smoothly rounded cliffs soaring all around it to a height of one thousand feet. For it is 900 yards since the death of Abbot Oliva, founder of Montserrat Abbey; and to commemorate the event the twelve months from September 1946 to September 1947 were set apart for celebrations which reached their peak with the triumphant installation recently of La Moreneta—The Little Dark Lady—on a resplendent new throne worth, at a moderate estimate, £110,000.

I say "moderate estimate" because, after the appeal for funds was launched there came in such a rush of gifts—totalling half a ton of silver, over 30 pounds in weight of gold, and hundreds of rings and precious stones, not only from Catalonia but from the rest of Spain and from Cuba, Mexico, and other lands of Latin America—that the organising commission expanded the throne into a panelled frame, along with votive lamps and other decorations; and they are shy of estimates for they think that in these difficult days such expenditure might appear unduly extravagant.

Shepherds Saw A Light

The discovery of the wooden statue of Our Lady of Montserrat is placed at about the end of the ninth century.

The story goes that shepherds, having seen a bright light shining high on the mountain, climbed the moun-

(Continued On Page 6)

Pilgrims from all over Europe journey to pay tribute to Our Lady of Montserrat. La Moreneta, as the three feet high Virgin is called, was recently installed on a resplendent new throne worth at least £110,000. Here the figure is seen on an open-air altar during the installation ceremony on April 21, 1947. Behind, there towers the rocks mass that rises abruptly from the Catalan plan.

Between Ourselves

AFTER THE SPATE, THE DROUGHT!

That seems to be the law of life. Be it caused by sun spots or just the spot of hot weather we are having of late, the stream of letters to this department has shrunk to a trickle, rendered all the more glaring in contrast with the flood we reported last week.

We have, however, enough and more in our reservoir, to make the turbines hum for some months to come.

★

Dynamite Or Dud?

Since its inception, "Between Ourselves has been the field of many a controversy. May I presume upon the privilege of a regular reader and crave your indulgence for setting the fuse to another?

RESOLVED, THAT THE ENGLISH ARE HYPOCRITES AND ENGLISH THE MOST HYPOCRITICAL LANGUAGE.

That Englishmen are hypocrites, no proof is needed. As for the second part of the contention, I believe that like Bengali the Sentimental, Urdu the courteous, Hindi the Gracious, Sindhi the Silky, Punjabi the Wooly, Gujerati the Oily, Marathi the Blunt, Pushtu the Quarrelsome, Telugu the Tough, and Tamil the Religious, or like French the romantic, German the scientific, Russian the merciless and American (as distinct from English) the Business, English can be called "the Hypocritical."

You go a step beyond politeness—and, in my opinion, beyond redemption—when you request your wife to "please" pass a book, thank your mother for setting your meals for you, or beg your child's excuse for searching in his play-box for your missing collarstud!

Thank heavens, the *chic* "How sweet of you!" and the fashionably meaningless "Darling" are confined to "Society" and have not invaded your everyday life and mine!

But one Logan Pearsall Smith sets the all-time high in hypocrisy in his *All Trivia*, (appreciatively quoted by arch-hypocrite "Reader's Digest" in its New Year Number). "If we treat people too long with that pretended liking called politeness", sayeth Mr. Smith, "we shall find it hard not to like them in the end."

Now, between ourselves, don't you think the Anglo-Saxon gentleman hits the nail right on the head—the head of the White Civilisation—when he gives such importance to "that pretended liking called politeness?" Pretentions and feigned goodness are the soul of hypocrisy. Simulation of virtue is what the dictionary describes hypocrisy as.

Pretended liking indeed! What an *expose* of Western Civilisation! Substitute the word REALLY for the word NOT in the quotation from the *naive* Mr. L. P. Smith whoever he is, and the sentence begins to make sense to us Indians, uncivilised Orientals uninitiated in the fine art of dissimulation as we are!

..Uninitiated, did I say? Not exactly. Even I, writing as I am in English, commenced this letter cravingly, and close it, thanking you in anticipation....

Yours (Just "yours", without the customary sugar-coating),

PRABHAT S. VAIDYA.

Bombay.

Logan Pearsall Smith is an American and a savant to boot. His book is American and so is the 'Readers Digest' which quoted it. And Reader Vaidya himself has bifurcated the business American from his cousin across the herring pond. After this in trying to convict the latter of hypocrisy, and on such trivia (!) evidence too, he has, we fear, but lighted the fuse of not a T.N.T. bomb, but a semantic dud. So too about politeness, who is there who will not want a bit of sugar with the irksome pill?—Ed.

★

Musical Postscript

Mr. Vikraman's observation in the B.C.W. of 27-41947 makes an amazing reading. He says 'the younger generation as a class like film music only, and it should not be surprising if classical music disappears completely in another 100 years or so.' If Mr. Vikraman has ever had an opportunity of witnessing the 'Sri Thyaga Brahma' utsav at Trivedi, near Tanjore, or any other annual utsav at prominent temples of the South, he would have realised the erroneousness of his notion. People gather in thousands to hear the Musiciais or the Nagaswaram players for hours together. The 'younger generation' walk miles and keep awake standing the whole night. It is pure classical music that brings them together at the sacrifice of their personal comfort. You cannot see such vast multitudes even in a hundred cinema houses put together and with such keen and sensitive ears. That shows that people should only have opportunities to ear often and understand, and you will see Classical Music getting hold of them. Incidentally, the Radio listeners are but a very, very small fraction of the vast masses of people referred to above.

As for the much boosted light music, it must be more widely made known that classical music has a wonderful system of Raga classifications, wherein light music is represented by 'Bhashanga' or 'Deshanga' ragas which admit of all sorts of pleasing combinations within the Artistic and Scientific framework of that raga. It seems that our forefathers arranged the 'Bhashanga' variety in order to prevent the degeneration of the classical type.

It is a fact that classical music has withstood the onslaught of different races and cultures for a very long time and it as sure to live for ever as our great country.

There has been too much loose talk about light music. Music influences with no scientific basis have done more harm than good to our music. It is high time that further degeneration of the public mind is put an end to and the right type of light music from among the classical ragas is introduced into the Radio and Film world. Both of these departments owe it to the country to see that public taste is created on right lines, thereby enriching both the Art and Science of Music and the music education of the public, especially of the 'younger generation.'

T. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

Matunga.

We have already delivered the coup de grace to the controversy the other day. No further comments.—Ed.

★

The Transferred Epithet

I take a very strong exception to the caption "Famous names in British Science" under which lives of famous British scientists appear.

Science, unlike many branches of Art, is regarded to be one great Common Poll of Knowledge to which men of different Nations and races have contributed in varying degrees; As such, Science is generally referred to without racial prefix, like British Science or American Science. Even in India, a famous Institute goes by name 'The Indian Institute of Science and not 'the Institute of Indian Science' nor the text-books' 'Indian Science' or 'British Science'! WHY then, this Neo-Pakistan of YOURS in science too?

Please, therefore, see that (the word) 'British' quit (the caption)—Dont't say June '48—Let it be merely "FAMOUS NAMES IN SCIENCE" or "FAMOUS BRITISH NAMES IN SCIENCE", timidly letting the living, distinguished British scientist cum author to monopolise your columns ONLY for the late British Scientists!

JAG T. D. ADESAN,

Madras

..*Amen.—Ed.*

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

CHAPLIN SPEAKS

IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH IVAR OEHMANN, THE WELL-KNOWN WRITER AND JOURNALIST, THE FIRST TO BE OBTAINED BY ANY PRESSMAN IN THE LAST SIX YEARS. HERE, CHARLIE CHAPLIN, THE MOST LOVED AND HATED ACTOR IN HOLLYWOOD, GIVES HIS VIEWS ON WORLD PROBLEMS.

★ The workers' movement is today dispersed, but one day it will unite itself.

★

★ *It's our duty to help the youth to retrace its human dignity, to win back its altruism.*

★

★ One should not send the Jews into Palestine any more than every Catholic to Rome.

★

★ Each war steals from humanity a part of its soul, breaks something in each being.

★

★ *Let us wait a century to judge the value of America, so youthful still!*

★

★ The history of the world is the history of evolution plus one of shrinking dimensions.

Chaplin in his latest film M'Sieur Verdoux. In this he is a mass killer, who marries and murders wealthy women in order to support his beloved wife and child.

I was in Hollywood and I wanted to meet Charlie Chaplin. I mentioned this to an American journalist once and he laughed in my face.

At least fifty journalists visit Hollywood every week to meet Charlie Chaplin. But none ever succeeded. It had been like that for six years—no interviews.

But luck came my way. One day, at lunch-time, I found in my rack a note from the telephonist. It read: "Mr. Chaplin has asked you to telephone." I did several times, but without success. So it took some days before I met him.

Finally, when I got him on the telephone, he apologised for his earlier absences and asked me to meet him at eight that evening. He gave his address: 1,085, Summit Drive, Beverley Hills.

"I shall be happy to see you," he said.

Like Old Friends

Chaplin's villa, as big as a castle, is surrounded by white walls. The tops of palm trees overhanged the drive, and from the windows light inundated the garden.

Watson, Chaplin's valet, opened the door for me. He is an Englishman, tall, lean, with a white crop of hair. We had almost become friends by this time, so numerous had been my earlier telephone calls. He had even encouraged me to try on. Often, he had invited me to call.

"Mr. Chaplin is waiting for you in the reception room," Watson said.

Chaplin accosted me, his face beaming with a radiant smile. His cordiality made me feel at home. Within a few minutes we began to talk like old friends. I was touched by his sincerity.

He seemed to be more aged than I had imagined him to be, and even smaller. His hair, slightly curly, is almost white, but his complexion is fresh like that of a young boy. He wore a blue jacket and a white shirt with an extremely attractive collar which added to his charm.

We discussed American politics.

Faith In Workers' Movement

Chaplin was optimistic and said that he had faith in the workers' movement.

"To-day it's dispersed," he said, "but one day it'll unite itself. America stands in need of developing herself. All the social changes take here a violent turn, but all these are in the same direction, wave after wave. The hesitation of President Truman to adopt a decisive position leaves the path open to all opposition.

Chaplin showed the greatest admiration for the late President Roosevelt, and it was with fervour that he recalled his meetings with him and the days of the New Deal. And like all Americans he regretted Roosevelt's premature death. It was under his direction that Washington, which was only an administrative city, had become the centre of ideas.

Duty To Help Youth

With one leg folded and the other balanced, Chaplin sat in a familiar pose and nestled into a corner of the sofa. We talked of repatriated soldiers. What would be their attitude towards social problems? What would be their influence on politics?

"Every soldier is dangerous," Chaplin remarked and added: "I'm always afraid of soldiers!"

THE TRAMP

He hoped that all those who returned would not return with a soldier's mind, but with a reformed humane mind. Each war stole from humanity a part of its soul, and broke something in each being. The tragedy of our youth lay in its total self-denial to save democracy. It was our duty to help youth to retrace its human dignity and win back its confidence in altruism, he said.

"I'm not a believer in these appellations: old combatants veterans, ex-combatants of the fronts and the like. They lead to distinctions and clans, which separate their holders from their fellow-citizens. The young men ought to forget that they had had a time when they were not able to lead a normal life."

Chaplin rose, walked a few paces, and leaned against the mantlepiece. From time to time he stroked his moustache. In the subdued light of the lamp with its white shade his voice sounded like coming from the curios on the mantlepiece.

So Youthful Still

"America is a vast continent," he said, "great by her youth, great by her promises. No country has perpetrated so many faults! No country is at this time so cruel and so altruistic as America.... but all is so youthful still! What America has done for liberty eclipses very much all the good world-wide maxims, even that of France, the ocean of liberty. Let us wait a century in order to judge the value of America, but let us think also of our poor, old, grey cities of the South.

"Till now America, occupied much in making fortunes, has not followed any well-established plan. Her greatness has made her blind. Many have wished only to exploit this country and have not found time to live. But the simple people understand life.

"My enemies please themselves by saying that I am not an American citizen! My love for my country is profound and there is no need for me to show that I am an American citizen. A rag of paper does not make a citizen. I am American because I love America.

Shrinking World

"I was born in a miserable quarter in London. I would have quite as well been born in the Indies or Siberia. I have not the sentiment to belong to this or that country. I'm only an atom of the great humanity without identifying myself with a corner of the earth.

"I've travelled over the whole world. Everywhere I've felt at home. Everywhere, I've seen men with the same problems—in Indo-China, Japan or Europe.

"Why so many palavers on the subject of the differences between nations? The history of the world is not only the history of evolution, but also of its shrinking dimensions. The radio, telephone and aeroplane have conquered frontiers.

"Some people say that Chaplin is a Jew! I've never disowned my origin. I haven't boasted of it. I'm a human being. Why discriminations? Can my origin increase or decrease my value?

Problem Of Jews

"I don't think one should send the Jews into Palestine any more than every Catholic to Rome. The United States ought to work with any State to narrow down the differences between the races. If these differences manifest themselves in the future, this war will have been futile. The Jews who are the natives of Germany or Poland have the same right to live there as the other citizens.

"One should not transform Palestine into a vast concentration of Jews. This exportation of the Jews has created the Jewish problem. Many of the Israelites led themselves to believe in the idea of a Jewish Palestine. Without giving an account of themselves, they became themselves anti-Semitics."

While expressing thus Chaplin paled with pity, his voice broke. He did not show any anger, but his words conveyed despair.

Early London Days

Chaplin spoke of his early days in the East of London where he was brought up. The only pair of the shoes of the family belonged to his mother. In turn, each child could borrow it in order to go to the popular canteens to ask for a plate of soup. Often there was no furniture in the house. Every thing was pawned, but they always had a mattress, for the English law prohibited the letting of the mattress of the poor.

He spoke of his mother with admiration and infinite love. She had sacrificed her all for her children.

In 1910, Chaplin went to America accompanying a circus. He had not still found his way. He was a clown with his face covered with flour and a red nose. But he learned to know America and, above all, Americans He was very attentive to what all passed around him. To-day, he recognises his fame as due to the enchainment of happy hazards, and believes that success breeds courage to meet all difficulties.

Most Loved And Hated

The place of Charlie Chaplin in Hollywood is curious enough. He is the most loved and hated of men at the time. He goes like that throughout the United States.

In the artistic world where the film is considered an art and not as a mere commercial commodity his name is synonymous with culture. Hollywood has become the home of films without a soul, but Chaplin is and remains an artist. He is his own director, writes his own scenario, and often composes his own music. He acts only the main role. He is born for the films and belongs to it for ever. But as he neither allows himself to be cheated or exploited he has a multitude of enemies.

Those who say that he is not an American forget that he pays taxes to the United States, that his two sons were in the front-line during the war and that by his films he has won more sympathy for America than any other personality.

Independent Idealist

Chaplin is a Communist. That is the most widespread grief. He is an independent idealist who does not fear to speak freely his thoughts. His frankness is something rare in Hollywood. Few stars dare to give an opinion on any subject if it does not concern them. Politics is a very dangerous subject! Those who dare to express their views are Chaplin and Orson Wells

"Till success came fear had paralysed me," Chaplin told me summing up his life as it were, "later, my fame helping, I undertook to analyse and appreciate my life and those of others. Success does not prove that one has risen, but it teaches us to observe and to attempt to penetrate the secrets of life."

M. VERDOUX

FROM SANTA CRUZ TO LA GUARDIA

(Continued from Page 3)

and inspected passports, visas and immigration papers and then left us and we took off again. At 7 A.M. on the 13th January we reached La Guardia airport.

Haven At Last

From the air the famous sky line of New York was not visible and I was rather disappointed. La Guardia is an enormous place and I at least felt quite lost among the crowds. Having got through our customs examination we bade farewell to our fellow travellers and went out to get a cab and hurry to our hotel

Just as we were leaving a note was handed to us from my lecture agent, welcoming us and apologising for not being at the airport to meet us. Throughout the trip we were treated with the utmost courtesy by the crew of the plane as well as by all the other officials we had to contact 'en route.' The journey was very tiring but interesting. As we were getting into a cab someone called out to us and turning round we saw Professor Curti hurrying towards us. He asked if we could give him a lift which we did and then feeling very weary reached our hotel and were much relieved to feel that the journey was over.

(TO BE CONTINUED

THE BLACK VIRGIN OF MONTSERRAT

(Continued From Page 4)

tain-side accompanied by Bishop Gotomaro of Vich and, after digging, found the Virgin. They carried the figure down the mountain-side until, suddenly, it became so heavy (says tradition) that the men could no longer handle it. They had to set it down at the spot where the abbey now stands.

But it was not until Abbot Oliva of Ripoll, a Benedictine abbey not far away, moved his residence to this site in 1025 A.D. that the Shrine took on major importance.

To-day the mitred Abbot of Montserrat is a man of importance in Spain. The present holder of the position is an exceptionally young man, Abbot Aurelio Maria Escarre, the son of a humble peasant family of El Arbos, Barcelona Province, who at the age of 38 directs his 160 monks and their dynamic cultural labour: the Bible has been translated into Catalan by the monks of Montserrat.

With admirable taste not even the faintest commercialisation is permitted here, despite the fact that it is estimated that at least 400,000 people will make the ascent to see the Virgin of Montserrat this year. There are no shops crowded with "A Souvenir of Montserrat," although you can buy simple practical things such as a "bota", or small leathern bottle in which to carry your wine on country outings.

No advertisements can be seen, and if the booming loudspeakers which echo and re-echo in the gorges of these great cliffs when concentrations of pilgrims take place may seem to the sensitive to be somewhat unnecessary, yet they are really needed, for the pilgrims tend always to scatter far over the mountain-side seeking shade and rest

Some 60 boys are in the Singing School here and many monks work hard in the great library with over 40,000 volumes, investigating Catalan and Spanish history. But particularly Catalan history, for, as the Abbot Oliva Commission says: "Catalonia is Montserrat and Montserrat is Catalonia."

How true is this is shown by the fact that the new throne is to replace one melted down in 1808 to find money to fight the French in the War of Independence against Napoleon. The fact that 139 years have gone by means nothing in the long history of this shrine.

St. Peter Brought It, Says Tradition

The origin of the figure of the Virgin is wrapped in shrouding mists such as those which on many days enfold the crest of this great mass of rock. Tradition has it that Saint Luke carved the Virgin and Saint Peter brought it to Spain in the year 50 A.D. But there is no historical substantiation of this

The carving is in Byzantine style and could well have come from the Middle East, but really nothing is known of its history prior to its discovery at the end of the ninth century.

As for its being black, some experts think that this may be due to the figure having been frequently buried in the ground to escape looters during the many stormy episodes of Spanish history.

Only a few years ago, during the civil war, the monastery was closed and twelve of the monks were murdered. The rest escaped in safety to Italy. All the contents, however, including the Virgin, were preserved by the Republicans. President Manuel Azana, head of the Republic, lived in this retreat for nearly one year during the civil war

Now, in the Catholic revival which has followed the end of hostilities in Spain, the Virgin of Montserrat is again drawing endless streams of pilgrims.

Even the modern troubadour is not lacking to sing the praises of the Virgin. Catalonia's best-known poet, Jose Maria de Sagarra, has written an epic in her honour which runs to no fewer than 17,000 verses and takes over 50 hours to read according to one admirer of Sagarra who tried reading it aloud

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 3 unused 500 c.ft. capacity Cold Storage Plants, each to cool a cold storage 8'x9'x7' to 32°/35° F. fitted with Methyl Chloride Compressor driven by 1½ H. P. motor, 400 V. 3 phase, 50 cycles, complete with cooling unit connections, sundries, spares, cork insulation and first charge of Methyl Chloride, located at Meat Dehydration Factory, Ram Tirath Road Amritsar. *Reserve price Rs. 4,000/- each.* Bids for one, two or all three.
2. One unused Cold Storage Plant, description as in item 1 above, located at Meat Dehydration Factory, Anantpur (Madras). *Reserve price Rs. 4,000/-.*
3. 29 unused petro engine driven Air Compressor Sets, capacity 12 c. ft. per minute, located at Engineering Stores Depot, Panagarh. *Reserve price Rs. 500/- each.* Bids for whole quantity only.
4. 19,000 unused white Silk Parachutes, 18' diameter, (each parachute made up of 30 yards of fabric in 18 gores, three panels to each gore), complete with pack. *Reserve price Rs. 50/- per parachute.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 parachutes.
5. 1,000 unused Silk Parachutes, assorted colours, 18' diameter, (each parachute made up of 30 yards of fabric in 18 gores, 3 panels to each gore). *Reserve price Rs. 45/- per parachute.* Bids for whole quantity only.

Items 4 and 5 are located at RAF 101 A.S.P., Chakeri, Cawnpore.

6. 300,000 unused pairs of Mazri Shorts of various sizes, with black side stripes, located at Ordnance Depot, Harbanspura, near Lahore. *Reserve price As. -/8/- per pair.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 pairs.
7. 180,000 unused rubberised waterproof Food Bags, 14"x6", located at Central Provision Depot, Dehu, near Poona. *Reserve price one anna per bag.* Bids for whole quantity only.
8. 26,000 unused cotton canvas Flies of Bivouac Tents (small size), sandfly-proof, MKI, located at Ordnance Depot, Drigh Road, Karachi. *Reserve price Rs. 8/- each.* Bids for minimum of 5,000.
9. 1,200,000 packets of toilet paper, located at No.1, I.R.S.D., Lahore Cantt. *Reserve price Rs. 10/- per 100 packets.* Bids for minimum of 100,000 packets.
10. 3,900,000 packets of toilet paper, located at No. 3, I.R.B.S.D., Panagarh. *Reserve price Rs. 10/- per 100 packets.* Bids for minimum of 100,000 packets.
11. 214 cwts. of copper sheets, 16 S.W.G., 4'x4', located at Engineering Stores Depot, Harbanspura, near Lahore. *Reserve price Rs. 105/- per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

Quantities of items 4 to 10 inclusive are approximate

For over 150 items for sale to the highest bidder by public opening of tenders, see first number of Disposals Fortnightly Bulletin dated June 1, 1947. Subscription for six months: Rs. 5/-. Apply to Director of Publicity, Directorate General of Disposals. New Delhi

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by June 15th, 1947 will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by June 23rd, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A. M. on June 16th, 1947. Stores must be removed by July 8th 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS26", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or a Government Treasury CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.

AC ...

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Demonstrating the Dennis Motor Lawn Mower. Easy to operate, the mower is driven by a 4-7 h.p. 4-stroke motor, and the attachable trailer seat acts as an additional roller and eliminates fatigue.

Do you remember This news item?

Allegation Against University Rector

Involved In Illegal Currency Deal Of Twentytwo Million Francs

PARIS, May 28 (U. P. A.): The French State prosecutor issued a summons to-day against Dr. Gustave Roussy, Dean of the Paris Medical School and Rector of the University of Paris, ordering him to appear for questioning in an alleged illegal currency deal amounting to 22,000,000 francs.

Minister of Finance Robert Schuman entered the complaint against Roussy who is a member of the Academy of Science, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Councillor to the Commissariat of Atomic Energy and the representative of France at last U.N.E.S.C.O Conference.

Finance Ministry sources said the complaint was based on alleged conversion of treasury bonds and illegal currency deals in Switzerland.

Do you remember this news item? It is but one of the numerous cases that have come to light since the arrest of Max Intrator (right) in December last in France. Black Max as he is known to his friends is a Berlin Jew settled in Egypt and has been earning big money on the roundabout by juggling with international currencies. Many big names were involved in his deals and his unmasking therefore look on the air of a minor Stavisky scandal. Here is the full story of the man and his methods.

Here is the man Behind it...

BIG MONEY ON THE ROUNDABOUT!

Max Intrator's merry game of juggling with International Currencies gave him good money for his run, but finally landed him in the "Jug."

Max Intrator, now in gaol in Paris on currency charges, was the leader of a vast gold-smuggling organisation whose activities spread over three continents.

"Black Max", as he was known—a 36-year-old Berlin-born Jew, who is now stateless—was able to operate for some time after his activities became known to the French police by including officials on his generous pay-roll.

It was not until M. Leon Blum, aged French Socialist leader, came to office as Premier of the stop-gap Government last December that Intrator and many members of his gang were arrested.

That was on December 10.

By VICTOR AZAM in
The News Chronicle

Extravagant Spending

Among "Black Max's" many customers, it can now be said, were members of the diplomatic corps in France, who allowed him to use their secret bags and helped him with their privileges.

The Surete (French Scotland Yard) finally arrested Intrator and his gang after he and a number of Egyptian tourists had aroused suspicion by extravagant spending last summer.

The arrests resulted in near panic among Egyptians visiting Paris and a number of families whose relatives were involved.

For those arrested included sons of prominent and wealthy politicians and financiers who had been enabled to spend several months in France and live on a lavish scale, thanks to Intrator's organisation.

Shrewd and intelligent, Intrator worked along simple and methodical lines. He led an active social life and was known by, and knew, every individual possessing cash or business interests in France who wanted to transfer them to Egypt or vice versa.

Once the ball was set rolling Intrator's business began to swell to such an extent that his small two-room office became too cramped, and he moved his headquarters in Paris into a six-room suite, and his staff eventually numbered 20.

The first year of comparatively uncontrolled travelling saw a huge number of Egyptians going to France, and only too anxious to secure "cheap" francs Intrator was a godsend.

Gang Worked Smoothly

By then the French end of his organisation was working smoothly, as travellers had no difficulty in cashing their money on presentation of a letter of credit signed "Max Intrator."

If they unexpectedly found themselves short or funds they sent a cheque on their Cairo bank to Intrator who cabled his Paris branch instructions to pay in francs.

The gang, however, started expanding its activities, and began to look upon French francs as an unproductive business compared with dollars and Swiss francs, which they were now handling on a large scale.

The latter currencies were eagerly sought by business men and merchants dealing with the United States and Switzerland, and the profit made there was higher than that made on francs.

Ambitious as he was, Intrator looked for more openings, and discovered that gold was an extremely remunerative commodity.

Together with a small number of accomplices he started his gang for smuggling gold, chiefly into France, but also to England and the U. S.

Trade was booming, and a few arrests made by the French Customs did not hamper his activities.

Intrator could fear no interference while he worked in Egypt, for people were only too glad to escape exchange control and, except for gold-smuggling, the Egyptian police could have no hold on him.

Handed Out Gifts

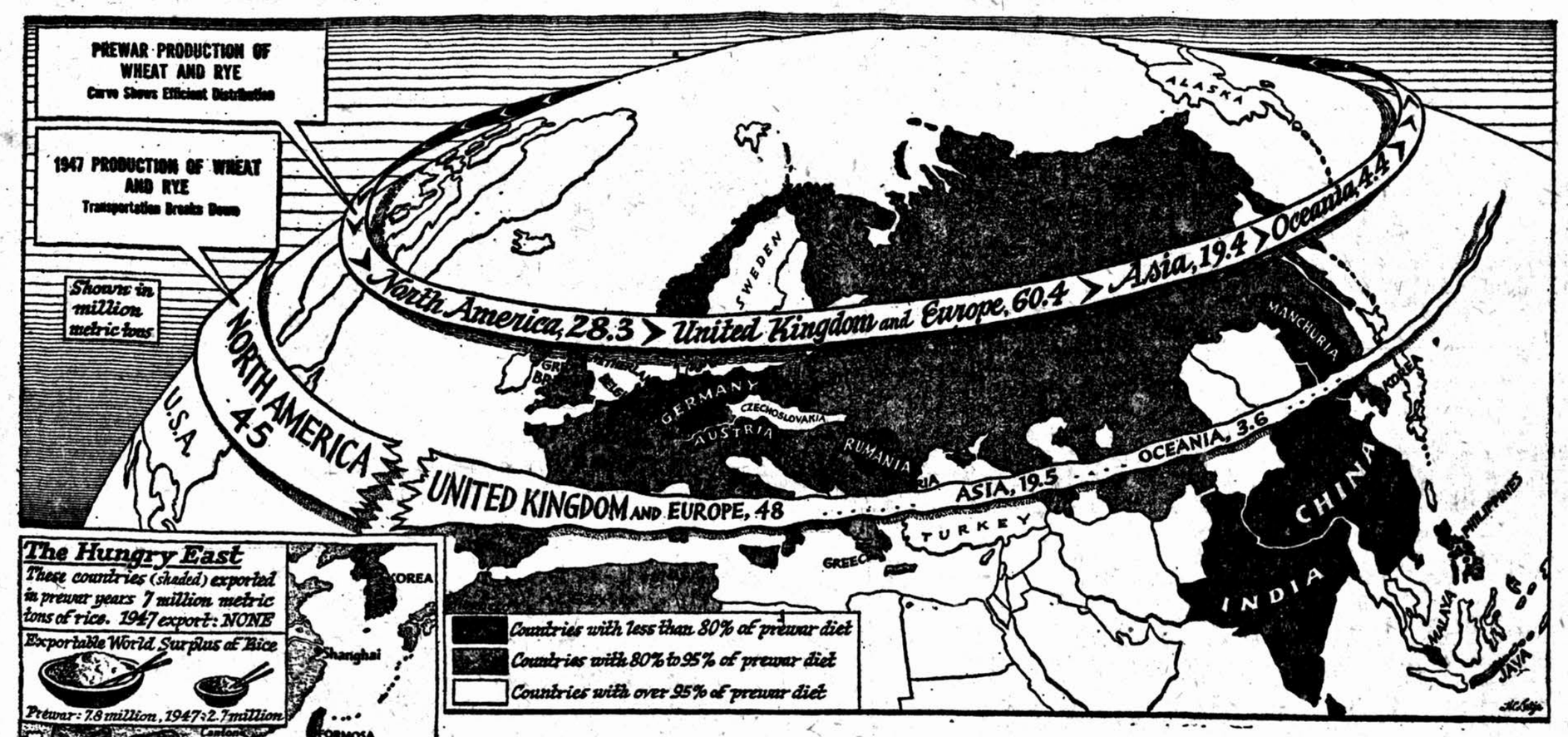
Early last summer Intrator felt he should visit his Paris headquarters and look after his numerous clients, while at the same time prospecting for further expansion. I understand it was then that he began trading with Britain and America directly on a larger scale.

His behaviour aroused the attention of French "Scotland Yard" inspectors, who trailed him and his suspected accomplices.

Meanwhile Intrator's and his accomplices' fortunes were swelling daily. On all French francs deals they made at least 40 per cent. profit, while on dollars and Swiss francs the profit reached sometimes 60 per cent.

(Continued on Page 18)

THE TRAGEDY OF FOOD, 1947—WHY MILLIONS GO HUNGRY



"The almost unbelievable truth is that our world produced more wheat and rye in 1946 than in the best prewar years. Yet hundreds of millions of human beings in all parts of the earth are hungry.

The average annual production of wheat and rye in the years 1934-38 was 124.7 million metric tons, while in 1946 it was 127.4 million metric tons.

There can be no graver accusation against the present dislocated system of international commodity exchange, and no greater proof of the necessity for creating within the framework of the U.N. a truly international economic organization, than this absurd situation in which food production increases while famine stalks the earth.

The only major plant foods that have declined in production are rice—from a prewar crop of 106 million tons to 100 million; and sugar which from a prewar 32 million tons has fallen to 28 million.

As far as fats are concerned, while it is difficult to estimate exact world production, indications are that in 1946 there were over 16 million tons, as compared with 20 million tons prewar. These decreases are so small that they cannot justify the present widespread malnutrition.

As the above map shows, practically all Europe and the greater part of Asia are existing upon diets that are considerably below prewar standards and in some cases, such as China, India, Germany, Austria and Rumania, more than 20 per cent below. The same is true of a large part of Africa. Continentally speaking, only the people of the Americas, the world's greatest granary, are in the fortunate position of getting three square meals a day.

Thus, wherever one looks, indications are that the main reasons for the present famine are inadequate distribution, with shipping a bottleneck; nationalistic short-sightedness; and, above all, lack of an economic world organization.

The time has come for the citizens of the U.N. to ask their governments and parliaments to call a world economic conference and to make clear that they want to put an end to a situation that violates every humanitarian precept and which endangers the existence of human beings in great parts of the world—and thus the peace."

Thus the United Nation's World sums up the existing chaotic situation on the food front.

PAKVASA'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to the people of Bombay to secure peace and goodwill by mutual co-operation in the coming critical days is made by Mr Mangaldas Pakwasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council, in the course of a statement to the Press.

"It is believed that the coming days are critical and difficult, since they are likely to be decisive so far as the immediate political future of India is concerned. As the 2nd of June is approaching, fears and rumours of all kinds are rampant and going round, creating serious disquiet in the minds of the people. In these circumstances, everybody begins to wonder what will happen, what the Government will do, what the people can do and how things will ultimately adjust themselves.

"If there is any unanimity of opinion on a single point, it is this, that absolute peace is the 'sine qua non' of a peaceful solution of the difficult problems facing the people of India.

"Of course, it is fully recognised that maintenance of peace is the primary duty of every Government worth its name. I have no doubt, in my mind, that the present Government of Bombay, having considerable experience and knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the City and in the Province, will take all adequate steps to maintain peace and prevent disorders of any kind whatsoever. But, being a believer in the maintenance of peace by the people themselves, I think that it is the duty of real leaders, who have got organisations with them and who have a large following, to take such effective steps as would ensure peace. It is well-known what the danger spots are in the city. It is not impossible, if there is a genuine desire to preserve peace, for the leaders to take such steps as would secure peace and goodwill in such areas which have by this time acquired a bad name. I have no doubt that even if such steps are not taken, the Government will see that peace is preserved in all parts of the City, including those which are known as 'troubled spots' in the past.

"There is the joint appeal of Mahatma Gandhi and Quid-e-Azam Jinnah.

"In conclusion, I may say that while I am making this appeal, I am not unconscious of the belief held in certain quarters that appeals have lost their value. I do not believe or think so. I believe that the first step in approaching the people is to appeal to them and to their good sense and a reasonable opportunity should be allowed to them by such appeals to take proper steps to secure peace and goodwill. It is infintely better to have peace and goodwill by mutual co-operation amongst the various sections of the people than to have peace imposed by the Government."

32-PAGE BOOKLET
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"TIMES" URGES SPEEDY AGREEMENT AMONG INDIAN LEADERS

Says Peaceful Evolution Is Still Possible: Defence And Communications To Be Tackled First

LONDON, May 30 (Reuter): If an amicable agreement can be reached quickly on such questions as Defence and Communications, a peaceful political evolution is still possible in India, declares the "Times", but it stresses the utmost need for haste.

It notes that every precaution has been taken to avoid the necessity for further references to London if the Cabinet Mission Plan is finally found to be unworkable when the Delhi conversations start on Monday. "This is prudent, says the "Times." "Time has become the governing factor in Indo-British relations. Britain is pledged to make over power completely before 12 months have elapsed and the process must begin at once. But no start can be made until those who are to receive this power have been designated by the Indian peoples. A reason no less urgent for expediting a settlement is to be found in the deplorable consequences of the prevailing uncertainty.

"These consequences which become more serious with every day that passes are cumulative as well as inter-connected."

"On the one hand the disturbances arising from the acute communal tension are paralysing constructive statesmanship and obscuring sense of responsibility, which are prerequisites of any settlement, while on the other hand, they progressively weaken the administrative structure, central and local, which affords the only bulwark against dissolution of the Indian polity into jarring fragments. "But," says the "Times", "the administrative structure cannot function with the efficiency that the emergency requires, so long as the principles that will determine its future operation remain in doubt and this doubt in its turn cannot be resolved without a settlement. So the dismal cycle is complete. It has thus become the high responsibility of the Viceroy at this juncture to suggest for the consideration of the statesmen of India the means still available for avoiding a progressive degeneration that appears to threaten the polity of their country. The choice of these means lies with India. Lord Mountbatten's function is to counsel, to mediate, to explain, not to decide."

"But upon the success of his efforts to convince Indian leaders of the need of grappling with the present situation, hang consequences of gravest moment to the peace of India and possibly to the peace of the world", the "Times" adds.

"Apart altogether from the desire of the British people so to arrange the transfer of power, that the ties of friendship and goodwill between the two countries shall be strengthened and not weakened by the severence of political connection, it is the manifest duty of Britain to leave nothing undone that may enable India to assume her new national status under the most favourable auspices.

"Already", the paper continues, "it is possible to discern dangerous fissiparous tendencies in such developments as the widespread organization of private armies and in demands now being pressed beyond bounds of reason, for sectional and local independence. Should the Indian Union be found impracticable, the representatives of cultural and racial diversities of India must somehow be persuaded to curb their extravagant claims, and to content themselves with the scope that parallel federal groupings can provide."

"If these groupings are to function satisfactorily, they must be large and there must not be too many of them" states the "Times." "But in addition to Hindu and Muslim areas into which British India may divide, Regional Confederations of States of the Kind now being formed under clear-headed statesmen like the Nawab of Bhopal, must find a place, in the structure of a new India. If the present apprehensions can be allayed the communal units and the States, which now seem disposed to claim complete independence, are likely to gravitate to the major groupings as some of the States have done already by associating themselves with the Constituent Assembly. It may be dangerous to force the pace; the immediate need is to secure the conclusion of workable agreements between the main groups covering matters of common concern—for example the integrity of the Indian Army. This appears at the moment to constitute the sole means of avoiding a repetition of anarchic fragmentation which India has more than once suffered in the course of her long history.

"Indeed, if an amicable understanding upon such matters as Defence and Communications can be established quickly between Federal organisms, a peaceful political evolution may still be contrived. This again is a matter that only the peoples of India can decide," the "Times" says. "It will be the task of the Viceroy in the critical days of the next week to suggest the machinery by means of which they can, through their chosen representatives, express their wishes upon these momentous issues. They clamour for urgent decision if India is to be safeguarded from anarchy and from all the suffering it will bring in its train."

Indians First And Last

Call To Christians Not To Look Upon West For Protection

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the opening session of the Bombay Provincial Christian Conference which met this afternoon at the Wilson College Hall, Mr. P. K. Salve, M.L.A. (Central), veteran Congressman from Nagpur, urged Christians to regard themselves as Indians first and last and not to look upon the West for protection and inspiration. He observed that it was vitally important that they kept good relations with the other communities. Relying merely on legislative measures, he added, would be a wrong policy.

While dissuading Christians from claiming reservations and privileges, Mr. Salve at the same time pointed out that it was the duty of the State to uplift the backward classes to a position where they could feel themselves equals to the others.

DIVISION MOVE CONDEMNED

Addressing a public meeting at the Wilson College Hall later in the day, Mr. Salve strongly condemned any move on the part of the British to divide India. He added that the manner in which the British have been handling the Indian situation after the Cabinet Mission's arrival has been responsible for the chaotic State in which things were in the country. Mr. Salve said that if the British quit without delay, the Indian problem could be easily solved.

An organisation, named the Bombay Provincial Christian Federation, to promote unity among Christians of all denominations and to promote and safeguard the social, political and other interests of the community, was formed at today's conference.

The Conference will meet again tomorrow at 10 a.m.

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GANDHIJI DOMINATES DELHI DELIBERATIONS

Congress Talks With Viceroy In Light Of Mahatma's Stand

Mountbatten To Unfold Transfer Plan On Wednesday

NEW DELHI May 31 (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee held a three-hour session this afternoon. It is understood that the discussions were of a general character which centered round the stand which the Congress should take in the forthcoming talks with the Viceroy especially in the light of Mahatma Gandhi's uncompromising stand in regard to the division of India. The Committee adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

SATURDAY SESSION

The Congress Working Committee met at 3 p.m. on Saturday at the Bhangi Colony, where Mahatma Gandhi is staying.

The following were present:—Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Shrimati Kamaladevi, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Sardar Pratap Singh, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Shankerrao Dev, Acharya Jugal Kishore, Sardar Baldev Singh, Mr Jagjiwan Ram, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, Dr. Khan Sahib, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, and Rao Saheb Patwardhan.

MEMORANDUM TO VICEROY

According to informed quarters the first two days of the session will be devoted to a review of the discussions which the Congress High Command had with the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten prior to his London mission. The Committee will also hear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on a memorandum which these two leaders are reported to have submitted to the Viceroy setting forth the basis for a colution of the political problem.

It is pointed out that prior discussion of the fundamental issues involved is necessary, in view of the firm stand which Mahatma Gandhi has taken on the constitutional question.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari held an informal conference this morning.

VICEROY MEETS ADVISERS

The Viceroy who arrived here last night held a conference with his Advisers today when, it is presumed, the programme of work for the coming week was discussed.

League Executive Meeting On Sunday

The Muslim League Working Committee is scheduled to meet at 6 p.m. tomorrow at the residence of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind and Mr. Ghaznafarali Khan are attending by special invitation.

According to the present indications the Viceroy will broadcast on the evening of June 4. On the following morning (Thursday) he will meet the Indian and foreign press.

STATES' REPRESENTATIVES IN DELHI

The Viceroy is expected to meet the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and other representatives of rulers of Indian States on June 3. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore, who has been invited to meet the Viceroy arrived in Delhi this evtning. Others from Indian States who are already here and who will meet the Viceroy include Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar of Jaipur, Sir Mirza Ismail of Hyderabad and Sir B. L. Mitter, Dewan of Baroda.

MAHATMA'S CALL TO PRINCES

NEW DELHI, May 31, (A.P.I.): The Princes would be wisely advised if they joined the Constituent Assembly and if the British were sincere they would see to it that there was no Prince left capable of doing mischief, declared Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech today.

Government machinery to meet the needs of the situation between now and the change-over.

Fourthly—Consideration of the position of Indian States in relation to the arrangement proposed.

That all developments of the conference will be contingent upon decision of Indians themselves, means that the proposals both broadly and in detail will remain an official secret until simultaneous announcement from Delhi and in Parliament. This cannot be before Tuesday and may be later.

NO DEBATE ON INDIA FIXED.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee has arranged to make the plan of procedure announcement personally, and the Secretary of State for India, Lord Listowell, will do this in the House of Lords. If arrangements follow precedent, one can expect the speeches of the two statesmen and the expected White Paper to follow broadly the same lines. So far, the Government has not allotted time for a debate on the new developments though question and answer interrogation of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State in the respective Houses of Parliament will be permissible when the announcement is made.

If, as seems likely, the Conservative opposition shows a strong desire for a full dress debate there is no doubt that the Government will make suitable and early arrangements.

ATTLEE TO BE IN TOUCH WITH VICEROY.

Meanwhile, Mr. Attlee who is hoping to spend most of the week-end at his official country residence, Chequers, near London, is in continuous touch with the Viceroy at Delhi and if any points arise out of Lord Mountbatten's week-end talks with the Indian leaders, he will be available for consultation. It is thought likely that the Cabinet's first meeting next week—either on Monday or Tuesday—will also hear from the Prime Minister, the results of the Viceroy's contacts with leaders since his return to Delhi.

AUCHINLECK BACK IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, May 31. (A.P.I.): Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, returned to Delhi tonight after a three-week visit to Britain.

New Hungarian Government

Former Minister Of War As Premier: Fresh Elections In September

BUDAPEST, May 31 (Reuter): The Hungarian news agency announced that the Hungarian Government resigned this morning.

The New Hungarian Government headed by General Lajo Dinnyes was sworn in tonight, according to the German News Service in the Soviet Zone.

M. Lagos Dinnyes, 64-year-old former Minister of War, had been chosen Prime Minister and was asked to form a new government by the Hungarian Cabinet at a special meeting today, following which the Cabinet resigned, the German news agency in the Soviet Zone stated quoting a Budapest report.

It was also decided at a meeting that new elections should be held in September, the agency said.

Official quarters in London now consider it clear that the latest events in Hungary, involving the resignation in Switzerland of the Premier M. Ferenc Nagy, as a result of charges of conspiracy brought against him in a Soviet Note, are a further stage in the Communist Party's attempt to seize power in Hungary, it was authoritatively stated this morning.

This was the first official comment so far available in London, since until this morning no official reports had been received in the Foreign Office from Budapest Now, however, a report has arrived from Mr. A. K. Helm, the British Political representative in Budapest, which in its general lines confirms the press reports which have already appeared.

M. Nagy, telephoned to Budapest today to make arrangements with the Hungarian authorities about his five-year-old son, who was left with his grand parents when his father and mother left the country.

It was said in Hungarian quarters today that M. Nagy would on no account return to Hungary at present.

It was reliably stated here that M. Nagy had offered to make his resignation voluntary as from the moment his son set foot on Swiss soil. The Hungarian authorities are understood to have agreed to this proposal and will speed up the boy's departure from Hungary.

M. Nagy's eldest son aged 25 is in Washington as Secretary to the Hungarian Legation. His 20-year-old daughter is in Geneva, where she has been studying at a university for the past year.

MAY 16 PLAN DOOMED?

NEW DELHI, May 31 (A.P.I.): On Monday, at 11 a.m. the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten will communicate to Indian leaders His Majesty's Government's plan of procedure to give effect to the British Government's decision to withdraw from India. Little or nothing that is authoritative or final is known of the forthcoming announcement, but certain informed quarters here confidently express the belief that "the plan" would be a document of the utmost importance, more important than any other past British declarations

Little hope is entertained of a revival of the May 16th plan. While the Congress will probably press for it, the Muslim League is almost equally certain to reiterate its refusal to countenance it.

It is assumed in political quarters here that so long as the fundamental difference between the Congress and the Muslim League over the question of a united India persists, any plan which might be put forward in furtherance of their February 20 statement cannot commend itself to both the parties. The resultant conflict, it is ponted out, is nothing new but just a continuity of the existing situation.

MECHANICS OF PARTITION

It is generally expected that the forthcoming announcement will deal with the mechanics of partition of the Provinces of Bengal and the Punjab as also the methods to ascertain the wishes of the people of the various areas concerned on the question of partition or unity. A cognate question relates to the status and authority exercised by the present Interim Government;

While the Muslim League has expressed its opposition to any widening of the powers of the present Interim Government, Congress circles pointed out today that it would be necessary in order to implement the proposed plan of the British Government. This important issue is that either the British Government should themselves give effect to their procedure or give facilities to others to carry out the plan. In any event, a widening of the powers of the present Government is taken for granted, by these quarters

LONDON SPECULATION

LONDON, May 31, (Reuter): London political quarters are confident that following the final talks with the Viceroy this week-end, on the Cabinet—approved constitutional plan, Indian leaders will arrive at the crucial conference on Monday* with their minds made up on the fundamental issues, says Fraser Wighton, Reuters Political Correspondent.

If, as many expect, their first decision at the conference is for a division of India, then the agenda, it is thought, will deal with, among others, the following points: Firstly—arrangements for securing endorsement of India's elected representatives to the principle of division and their wishes on shape of the division, through the existing Constituent Assembly.

SECOND ASSEMBLY

Secondly—Arrangements for setting up of a second Constituent Assembly so that there may be similar reference to Muslim League elected representatives who are not taking part in the present Constituent Assembly.

Thirdly—Adjustment of the Centra.

Knife Attack Near Mahim

Kher Tours Dongri And Pydhonie Areas

BOMBAY, May 31, (A.P.I.): A press note issued by the Director of Publicity at 11-30 p.m. today says:

"Strong contingents of troops moved into Bombay on Saturday evening and are now standing by in different parts of the city, ready to deal with any emergency at a moment's notice.

"Detachments of these soldiers are going out on patrol in various localities to reassure law-abiding citizens that there is no reason to feel nervous and that peace will be maintained at all costs.

"Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, toured some of the main roads and several thickly inhabited lanes of the Pydhonie and Dongri areas on Saturday evening and inspected the armed police and other pickets posted over a large part of the city.

"Seventy-six persons were arrested for breach of the 35-hour curfew in the Dongri area during daytime on Saturday. Five other persons were arrested in connection with a knife attack in the Pydhonie locality.

"Earlier in the day, a fatal stabbing incident was reported from near the Mahim area".

A vigorous campaign for the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the Province is being launched by the Government of Bombay through propaganda, while taking at the same time adequate precautions to maintain a check on anti-social elements in the hitherto disturbed areas.

Thousands of illustrated posters carrying the Gandhi-Jinnah appeal in the provincial languages are being displayed in different parts of the city as also other towns affected in the past. The Government are also arranging to advertise the appeal in the Provincial press on June 1 and 2.

The decision of the Government to hold military flag march in the affected areas of Bombay city this morning followed important talks between the Military authorities in Bombay and the Provincial Government at the Secretariat it was learnt today

Indian and British troops normally stationed in Bombay area are, a military spokesman said, taking part in the demonstrative marches. Towards dark this evening batches of troops were posted at strategic points in the north, central, south and central west of Bombay city, the officer said. The area covered by these precautionary operations is about ten square miles.

(SEE PAGE 12.)

COLLECTIVE FINE ON AHMEDABAD HINDUS

AHMEDABAD, May 31. (A.P.I.): A collective fine of rupees five thousand has been imposed on the Hindu residents of the building known as Haridas Achhratla Cloth Market in connection with the throwing of a country-made bomb on a mosque in Kapasia Pazar yesterday, states a press note issued by the District Magistrate today.

53 Killed In Air Crash

Biggest Disaster In U.S. History: Honeymoon Couple Among Fatalities

NEW YORK, May 31 (Reuter): Fifty-three lives were feared lost when a Miami bound Eastern Airways Skymaster airliner crashed, exploded and caught fire in heavily wooded country near Havre de Grace, Maryland, last night.

The State police reported that there were no survivors

It is biggest disaster in United States air history and followed on the loss of 39 lives in another Skymaster crash at La Guardia airfield the previous day. The La Guardia crash itself had given the United States its record death toll for a single disaster and was only one of the many crashes within 24 hours, which took a great toll of lives. They included 40 killed when a United States army plane hit a mountain near Tokyo. the loss of 25 lives in Iceland where a Dakota airliner crashed on a mountainside; an air collision in Holland in which 12 Netherlands Air Force men were killed and three crashes taking smaller tolls.

The Skymaster wrecked in last night's catastrophe was bound from Newark, New Jersey, to Florida. It ploughed through trees, buried itself in the side of a Maryland Hill and immediately burst into flames. The wreckage and trees around it burned for hours and prevented rescuers reaching the bodies trapped inside. At 2 a.m. (G.M.T.) (7-30 a.m. I.S.T.) 32 bodies had been recovered, but it was thought that these had nearly all been hurled from the airliner as it crashed.

It was many hours before Eastern Airlines were able definitely to identify the crashed airliner as one of theirs and issue a passenger list. At least one baby was in the plane and another passenger was a 26-year old bride on the way to Panama to join her sailor husband whom she married four weeks ago.

The pilot of the doomed plane was 40-year old William E. Coney who was a wartime pilot of the United States navy's giant flying boat "Mars."

Two passengers are believed to have been married on Thursday and to have been bound to Miami for honeymoon. Another woman was flying to attend the funeral of her mother.

CHALLENGE TO MIDDLESEX

Struggle For British County Cricket Championship

LONDON, May 31 (Reuter): Middlesex, at the head of the County Cricket Championship table, are having the position challenged by Northern sides, Yorkshire and Lancashire, and an exciting North versus South duel for the leadership is likely to be seen when Middlesex play their next county game against Hampshire during the second half of next week. For three days they have been engaged in beating Cambridge University and now tackle South Africans.

Yorkshire, meanwhile, gained their third two-days' victory in the course of four matches, while Lancashire forced a decision against Sussex who had threatened at one time to hold out for a draw. No fewer than 25 wickets fell on the first day of the Yorkshire game and it was a strange sight to see the Yorkshiremen out cheaply. Hutton, for instance, who is aiming at completing 1,000 runs in May could muster only 11 and 13 in two innings, but fortunately for Yorkshire their bowlers were able to dismiss Warkickshire even more cheaply—for 47 in the first innings which was the lowest innings total of the season.

In other games, one side occupied the wicket for the most of second day when batsmen were certainly in the ascendant with the parity of a seven being hit by Lancashire's Washbrook.

This occurred when he and Place were engaged in an unbroken first wicket partnership of 350. They were running for a three from a Washbrook hit, then got four more from an overthrow. The pair were not given a chance for beating the country's 47-years old record of 368 as the innings was declared in order to have time to dismiss the rivals and force a victory. Washbrook and Place took 100 minutes for their first hundred, 55 for the second and 65 for the third.

The highlight of the Cambridge-Middlesex game was the fastest hundred made this season on the Cambridge ground where Geoffrey Anson scored 106 in 90 minutes. It may have been his last appearance for the University as he was due to take up an appointment in the Colonial Service almost immediately. Although the county wnn, the University did well to score 291 in three and a half hours when making a bid for victory.

The Essex-Northamptonshire draw was featured by a cheery first innings lead by Essex after the opponents' declaratin, then a century from Prentice who, with 151* not out, became Leicester's first centurian of the season. He was soon followed by Tompkin (101 not out), the pair putting on nearly 200 for the third wicket.

PETROL RATIONING TO CONTINUE

CALCUTTA, May 31, (A.P.I.): It is neither possible to abolish petrol rationing in the country nor to give any further relief to consumers at present, says the Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Department of Transport, in a letter to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Reviewing the position of supply and distribution of petrol in India as revealed in a survey recently made by Government, the letter says that, while the pre-war consumption of petrol in the country was about 24½ million gallons per quarter, civil consumption alone, on a rationed basis, is now estimated at 34½ million gallons per quarter. It is not easy to calculate what would be demand if rationing were removed, nor is it certain that adequate supplies could be obtained from abroad to meet that demand.

All possible steps are in hand to improve the transport position and as it improves and military requirements diminish, it will be possible to allocate larger quantities for civil consumption. But there still appears to be every reason to fear that rationing must be continued, at any rate, until the end of 1947.

MOVE FOR WORLD FOOD BOARD

Dr. Katju To Lead Indian Delegation To Geneva

NAINITAL, May 30, (A. P. I.): It is reliably understood that Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Development, United Provinces, will lead the Indian delegation to the annual session of the International Food and Agriculture Organisation at Geneva beginning on August 24 next.

The main item on the agenda of the session will be the food situation in the world and the establishment of a World Food Board. The Session will also consider appropriate steps for raising the nutritional standard of the people of the world.

It may be recalled that Dr. Katju led Indian delegation to the Preparatory Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations at Washington in October last. It is gathered that the services of Dr. Katju as leader of the last delegation have been greatly appreciated by the Government of India.

Madagascar "Rebel" Leader Arrested

TANANARIVE, May 31, (Reuter): French National Security Police yesterday captured Samuel Hakotondrabe known as "Generalissimo of the Madagascar rebellion" after a surprise raid on his jungle hide-out.

Hakotondrabe was arrested without resistance in a "commando" assault by the police who crossed a river and travelled through difficult mountain and jungle country to a small village south of Tananarive, where he was hiding.

SOCIALIST LEADER ARRESTED

LAHORE, May 31 (A.P.I.): Mr. Ramanandan Misra, President of the Bihar Kisan Sabha and a member of the National Executive of the Socialist Party of India, who arrived in Urmar Tanda in Hoshiarpur yesterday to study the situation in connection with the peasants campaign there, has been arrested under the Punjab Public Safety Act, according to a report received here.

Seventeen other persons were also taken into custody.

RIGHT OF WORSHIP FOR HARIJANS

All Disabilities Removed In Madras

MADRAS, May 31, (A. P. I.): The Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act of 1947 which comes into force on June 2, confers "an absolute right of worship which does not depend on the consent of any authority", says a Press Note issued by the Government of Madras today.

With effect from June 2, the Press Note adds, Harijans will have the same right to enter Hindu temples and offer worship in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindus in general have.

BELMONT STAKES AMERICA'S DERBY

NEW YORK, May 31, (Reuter): America's nearest equivaleit to England's historic Derby is the Belmont Stakes run over one and a half miles at Belmont Park and today this American classic will be decided. It ranks with the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes for America's triple crown, but no horse can this year emulate "Aseault's" 1946 feat, winning all three honours as "Jet pilot", the Gentucky winner, was unplaced in the Preakness Stakes which "Faultless" won.

"Jet Pilot" was not expected to run today as the trainer was believed to hold the opinion that one and a half miles is too far for his colt. "Faultless" will compete but the field is not likely to reach a dozen runners.

"Phalanx" she only sure starter among those who occupied one of the first four positions in the two earlier races. He may start favourite, but opposition is strong and an exciting race is in prospect.

OBAIDULLAH HOCKEY

BHOPAL, May 30 (A.P.I.): Owing to a number of outstation entrants not turning up, the progress of the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Tournament has like last year afain been held up. No tournament match could be played yesterday and only one of the two scheduled fixtures could be played today.

In the only tournament match played this evening Bhopal Sultania Infantry "A" defeated Bhopal Tigers "B" in a dull and uninteresting game.

The winners are now in the quarter-Final.

Another Plane Crash In U. S.

Three More In Argentine Within 24 Hours

PORT DEPOSIT (Maryland), May 31 (A.P.A.): A four-engined transport, tentatively identified as an Eastern Airlines plane with 52 persons on board, crashed and blazed near Port Deposit yesterday and the police said that there were no survivors.

At New York, Eastern Airlines Headquarters reported that one of its DC-4 planes 'en route' from Newark (New Jersey) to Miami with 52 aboard had not been heard from since reporting by radio from the vicinity of the crash just before the tragedy.

If all aboard have been lost it would be the worst commercial airline disaster in the United States exceeding even the La Guardia crash approximately 24 hours earlier in which 39 were killed.

Police reported that they had recovered 30 bodies.

BALTIMORE, May 30 (Reuter): Civil aeronautics authority here stated that they have intercepted a message that DC-3 airliner has crashed and burned three miles north of Havre de Grace, Maryland.

The message was intercepted at 10-45 p.m. (G.M.T.) (4-35 a.m. I.S.T.) —less than 24 hours after Thursday's crash at La Guardia airport which claimed 39 lives.

The State Police said that they had received reports that an unidentified plane had crashed near Havre de Grace and that troops were on their way to the scene. A police clerk said that he had no information on the type of plane involved "but there is definitely a wreck."

First reports said that all on board the plane were dead, but that the number of victims was not determined.

The Deputy Commander at Mainbridge Naval Base near Havre de Grace said that he had heard that "bodies flew through the air after the plane crashed." He said that the police had asked him to send fire-fighting equipment and ambulance to the scene of the crash which was two-and-half miles away. A police official said, "The plane was totally demolished. There were bodies all over the place."

The official said that the radio report he had just received from the State trooper at the scene said that he had indentified the plane as belonging to the Eastern airlines.

The aircraft was believed to be a "Dakota."

The State police at Concwingo, Maryland, told Reuter that the plane was loaded to capacity with passengers and that all were dead the plane was still burning when they made this statement.

3 CRASHES IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, May 30 (Reuter): Four people were killed and one seriously injured in three air crashes in Argentina in 24 hours.

The pilot and a girl passenger were killed and a second girl passenger injured when a civil plane giving demonstration flights in Cordoba province crashed yesterday.

Two members of the crew of an army "Folkewolf" were killed when the machine crashed in a park in Mendoze city. A military aviation school machine also crashed in Cordoba province but the pilot escaped by parachute.

INQUIRY INTO CRASH

NEW YORK, May 30 (Reuter): Evidence to-day at the preliminary inquiry into the crash of the United States "Skymaster" planes at La Guardia airfield. New York—in which 39 people were killed—drew a picture of the plane hurtling 250 yards along the ground while the pilot tried desperately to stop it.

Investigators of three departments, piecing together the evidence on the 3,500 feet runway, found break-marks indicating the pilots fight to halt the plane and the fact that it may never have been airborne.

Eye-witnesses at the airfield, however, thought that the plane did get into the air

—A preliminary report by Mr. George Gay, Civil Aeronautics Regional Chief, said, "The plane was taking off toward the south on a 3,500 feet runway and not getting off, the pilot decided to discontinue to take off and called the co-pilot to chop power."

The report also said that there was positive evidence that a wind shift occurred during the take off run. The pilot reported no apparent bad functioning of the aircraft or engine.

No official report will be made until after a formal inquiry the date of which has not yet been fixed.

STORY OF GANDHIJI'S LOST WATCH

NEW DELHI, May 31, (U.P.I.): Enquiries in the Gandhi camp now reveal that very touching memories were associated with the pocket watch which Gandhiji lost during his recent journey from Patna to Delhi. The United Press of India special representative who was travelling with Gandhiji writes:—

"This is the watch which had been constan companion of Mahatma Gandhi for so many years. It was presented to him by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The watch really belonged to Miss Indira Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter. There is an interesting story behind this present.

"It so happened that during 1930 immediately after his release from jail Gandhiji visited Allahabad and went to Anand Bhawan to see the late Pandit Motilal Nehru who was then on sick bed. Little India as she then was and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were both present when Gandhiji called on Pandit Motilal Nehru. Indira was seen with the pocket watch with a radium dial and an alarm signal. Gandhiji cracked jokes with Indira and asked her where she got that watch. Rtealising that the extra quality of the watch had no significance for child Indira; at that time. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took it from her and made a present of it to Gandhiji in presence of his father. And since that time Gandhiji had treasured it as one of the most valued possessions"

GIRI TO MEET JAWAHAR

MADRAS, May 31, (A.P.I.): Mr. V. V. Giri is leaving for Delhi in the second week of June to discuss the Indo-Ceylon problem with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Commonwealth Department. He is expected to proceed to Colombo by the end of June to assume charge of his office.

Ramesh G. Soparkar, son of Mr. Gordhandas B. Soparkar, ex-Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay and at present Valuation Officer of the Bombay Municipality, is flying today to U.S.A. for further studies and practical training in chemical engineering at the Michigan University.

Air Mail Rates Revised

A general revision of air mail fees from India to other countries takes effect from June 1, 1947. The reduction in rates is substantial in most cases. The following revised rates are illustrative of the reductions made:—

	Rate per ½ oz.
South East Asia. Middle East countries. South East Europe.	10 as.
U.K., France, Australia, Ethiopia etc.	12 as.
Rest of Europe, Africa and Oceania (New Zealand etc.)	14 as.
China, U.S.A., Canada, Newfoundland, Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile.	Rs. 1 2 0
Central American countries and West Indies.	Rs. 1 6 0
Rest of South America	Rs. 1 10 0

These rates are inclusive of postage and not additional to it.

Special light weight 'air letter' service will be available for U.S.A. Canada and Newfoundland at 8 as. and for U.K., Egypt, Kenya, South Africa, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand and some other countries at 6 as.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department are shortly issuing for distribution at all post offices an 'Air Mail Notice' which will give full details of the revised rates.

Congressmen And Volunteer Organisations

Mr. S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C. has issued the following statement:—

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at its meeting in New Delhi on the 7th March of this year has passed the Constitution and the Rules of the Congress Seva Dal which has since been recognised as the only official volunteer organisation of the Indian National Congress. The constitution lays down that 'No Congressman shall organise or join any volunteer Dal other than the Congress Seva Dal'. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its last meeting has endorsed this decision of the Working Committee and called upon Congressmen in the city of Bombay to loyally implement it. In view of the decision taken by the Congress, it will be an act of indiscipline on the part of any Congressman to join any volunteer organisation other than the Congress Seva Dal.

Enquiries, however, are being made whether Congressmen could join or otherwise take part in the activities of the 'Home Guards', which is an organisation started by the Government of Bombay. On behalf of the Congress we have to notify that Congressmen are free to join the 'Home Guards' and take part in the activitites of that organisatioin.

Instructions, however, have been issued to the volunteers of the Congress Seva Dal that such of them as could, should join the 'Home Guards' and help the citizens in times of emergency.

FLOUR MILLS WORKERS

624 employees of the Bombay Flour Mills joined the Indian National Trade Union Congress at a general meeting of the mills' employees Union held at Congress House under the presidentship of Mr. H. N. Trivedi. A resolution was passed affiliating the union to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Similarly 700 workers of Indian Hume Co., Ltd., also joined the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

CITY & SUBURBS

Hindu: Jeth Shud 13, 2003.
Muslim: Rajjab 11. 1366.
Parsi: Deh 1, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-01 a.m. Sunset: 7-12 p.m.
Hightide: 10-58, 22-30.
Lowtide: 04-16, 16-48.

Today's Engagements

GHAR KAMGAR UNION: A general meeting of Bombay Ghar Kamgar Union will be held today (Sunday), at 10 p.m., at Chowpaty sea face under the presidentship of Sjt. Mukundlal Sircar for considering the benefits accruing to persons concerned under the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, Bombay Debt Relief Act and the distribution of non-cultivation lands among the members.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Universal Brotherhood" followed by questions and answers today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain

SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE: Lecture by Sri A. B. Purani on "Sri Aurobindo and His Mission" at Anand Vihar, Nair Hospital compound, near Bombay Central Station at 9 a.m., today (Sunday)

PROVINCIAL YOUTH LEAGUE: Mr Sharma, of the Tata School of Social Sciences will speak on "Idea of Modern Social Welfare Week", at 11 a.m., today (Sunday), at Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road.

SOCIALIST PARTY, BOMBAY: First term of the Labour College (Marathi section) will start from Monday, the June 2, 1947, at 6-0 p.m., in the Podar College Hall, Matunga.

Lectures will be conducted from 6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Further particulars available from the Party office (Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar and Podar College, Matunga).

MUSLIM YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION. Special General Body meeting will be held today (Sunday), at 10 a.m., in the premises of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

CUTCHEE STUDENTS' ASSN., BOMBAY: A meeting of the executive committee will be held on Monday, June 2, at 6 p.m., at the office of Mr K. R. Velani, Advocate, in the Samudric Mata Mandir building.

RUSTOM BAGH ART CIRCLE: A pleasant function took place at the Excelsior Theatre when the Rustom Baug Art Circle staged a variety entertainment under the presidentship of Major K. S. Paymaster. Among the outstanding performances may be mentioned the artistic statue posing rendered skilfully by Boman Balsara, a student of Markets, Physical Health Home, Garbi enacted by the Rustom Baug residents, and a comedy written by the well-known play-wright B. N. Kabraji.

HINDUSTANI CLASSES: Conducted at Gulabbai Kanyashala, opp. Kalbadevi, Khadi Bhandar will re-open from June 1. Timing: 8-30 p.m. to 10 p.m. daily; 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Sundays. Special arrangements for ladies. Another special ladies classes will be conducted on Sundays from 8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m., at Municipal Gujarati School, opp. Sicca Nagar

CONGRESS SEVIKA & KUMARIKA DAL.

The Acting G. O. C. of the Congress Sevika and Kumarika Dal announces:—The Training Camp opened on the May 5, 1947, at Nav Gujerat, Andheri will be closed tomorrow (Monday), when Shri Morarji Desai will address the campers, at 5 p.m. Those Sevikas who have not joined the camp are requested to come to the Dal's office, at 2 p.m. Arrangements will be made to convey them to the venue of the meeting.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Elementary classes in Astology will commence from June 1, at the Liberty High School, Princess Street. Time 4 to 5 p.m., every Sunday. Those desirous of joining should apply there to the Secretary. Professor Harihar Pranshanker Bhatt, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Dynamical Astronomy" today (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

CLOTH PARCELS TO THE PUNJAB.

A Government Press Note says:—Parcels containing cotton cloth can now be transmitted by post from any place in India to any place situated within the disturbed areas in the Punjab without a post parcel permit required under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1946 provided a declaration is handed in along with the parcel saying that the cloth in the parcel is meant for the relief of victims in these places. This is the effect of a notification by the Textile Commissioner published in the "Gazette" of India dated 17th May, 1947. This concession is already in existence in regard to parcels meant for places in East Bengal, Bihar and disturbed areas in the United Provinces.

FORD EMPLOYEES UNION

The management of the Ford Motor Co. have after protracted negotiations with the Union representatives agreed to refer the dispute between them and their employees to adjudication to be appointed by the Government.

SANYAS ASHRAMA: The opening ceremony of Shri Kashi Vishveshwar Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya will be held today (Sunday), 4 p.m., when "Swamis" will deliver lectures on the Sanskrit language.

Lady Leila Sokhey known in international dance circles as Menka who passed away in Bombay on Friday.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, May 31, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours. From 1st April, 1947, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 31st May, 1947:—

Abu 87 69 0 0.1 — 1.0; Ahmedabad 104 83 0 1.0 + 0.6; Ahmednagar 103 80 0 2.1 +0.8; Bangalore 94 73 0 2.8 — 2.9; Baroda 102 81.0 3.3 —, Bhopal 106 82 0 0.2 — 0.6; Bhuj 97 81 0 0 — 0.3; BOMBAY 93 82 0 2.5 + 1.8; Calcutta 92 84 0 6.3 — 0.9; Calicut 92 78 0 7.2 — 5.7; Cherrapunji 69 59 7.3 110.7 + 34.1; Colombo 87 75 1.4 23.5 — 0.8; Darjeeling 68 57 0.1 7.3 — 6.4; Dehra Dun 103 73 0 0.9 — 1.2; Delhi 112 88 0 0.2 — 0.6; Hyderabad (Dn.) 107 81 0 1.4 — 0.9; Hyderabad (Sd.) 111 83 0 0 — 0.3; Karachi 88 83 0 0 — 0.2; Lahore 115 81 0 0 — 1.2; Madras 103 83 0 1.1 — 0.6; Mahableshwar 84 62 0 7.3 + 4.6; Mangalore 90 83 0 1.1 — 0.6; Mysore 93 69 0.1 6.4 — 1.5; Ootacamund 75 53 0 11.6 + 2.2; Pachmarhi 97 79 0 0.4 — 9.6; Patna 100 78 0 1.6 — 0.1; Peshawar 107 78 0 0.1 — 2.4; Poona 98 72 0 1.8 + 0.1; Rajkot 104 80 0 2.2 + 1.7; Sholapur 109 76 0 2.4 + 1.0; Simla 82 67 0 1.9 — 2.5; Srinagar 83 55 T 2.5 4.5: Surat 92 82 0 5.9 + 5.6.

WIDESPREAD THUNDER-STORM-RAIN IN ASSAM

POONA, May 31, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 31st May, 1947:—

Thunderstorm-rain has been widespread in Assam and has occurred at a few stations in Bengal, Bihar, the East United Provinces, South-East Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and South-East Madras. Day temperatures have been markedly above normal from the Punjab to Chota Nagpur.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Upper Assam and North Bengal within the next 36 hours.

Poona and neighbourhood:—Fair weather.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1.

SUNDAY, June 1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika Orchestral composition by D'Amel 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Hazara Singh 8-45 P. M. Patel and Party 9-0 Shaukat Ali 9-15 Anusuya Chaudhari 9-30 Yeshwantrai Purohit 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Shamaldas-No-Vivah Gujarati musical Rupak.

12-15 p.m. Azambai (Kolhapur) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Bhimsen Joshi 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music Boston Promenade Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin and Orchestra, Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra 4-20 Yeshwantrai Purohit 4-50 Song from "Manapamana" 5-0 Hazara Singh 5-15 Gammat Jammat Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 Clarionet Recital 5-55 Local Announcement and Weather Report 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Shaukat Ali 6-30 Dilipkumar 6-45 Kannad Bhajan 7-0 Anusuya Choudhari 7-15 Hazara Singh 7-30 Bhimsen Joshi 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan Aai Selection of poems on mother's love 8-45 Samayni Kuch Gujarati roopak 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-10 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour London Symphony Orchestra.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Monday morning:—A few showers are likely in Telungana central Hyderabad and Hyderabad Karnatak.

Outlook for subsequent 2 days:—No large change.

EXHIBITION: Today (Sunday), is the last day of the exhibition "Education and Character Training in the USSR" open from 8-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 3 to 9-30 p.m., Podar College, Matunga

FORWARD BLOC: Com. R. S. Ruikar, Vice-President, All-India Forward Bloc will unfurl the national flag at the Provincial Forward Bloc headquarters at 8a.m., today (Sunday).

4th GRAND SHOW OF

KIS-KI-VAJAH

NATIONAL MUSICAL HINDI DRAMA

at

SOONDERABAI HALL

Queens Road

on SUNDAY 1st, Sat. 7th and Sun. 8th June at 4-30 p.m.

Do No. Miss this very Delightful Entertainment.

As the popularity of the drama draws big crowd, book your tickets in advance at:

SOONDERABAI HALL, Queens Road.

Troops Posted At City's Danger Spots

Bombay Govt.'s Precautionary Measures: Flag Marches To Be Held During Next Few Days

BOMBAY, May 31. (A.P.I.): Purely as a precautionary step, troops took up positions this evening in those localities of the city of Bombay which have lately been the scenes of some incident or the other, states a press note issued by the Director of Publicity this morning.

BOMBAY, May 31 (U.P.I.): In view of significance of the talks scheduled to begin on June 2 on the return of the Viceroy to India and the importance of maintaining peace and order at such a critical time, the civil authorities in Bombay requested the military as a precautionary measure to stage a flag march through certain areas of the city.

Accordingly, troops of the three battalions stationed nearest to Bombay carried out a series of marches this morning with the co-operation of the civil police.

Similar marches will take place during the next few days.

CURFEW IN CITY

BOMBAY, May 31 (A.P.I.): Curfew has been ordered for seven days from to-day in the Musjid Bunder area in Bombay, the hours of curfew being from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The order applies to the places and areas bounded by and inclusive of Carnac Road (exclusive), Abdul Rahman Street (inclusive), Musjid Bunder Road up to Musjid Bridge (inclusive), Musjid Bridge to Carnac Bridge along G.I.P. Railway line.

MARGATE STRENGTHENS BEVIN'S POSITION

Collapse Of Foreign Policy Rebellion In Labour Ranks: Changes In Br. Economic Policy Expected

MARGATE, May 30 (Reuter): The debates and votes of the Labour Party conference here this week are likely to have three main effects; the chief of which will be changes in the British economic policy.

Others are strengthening of the Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin's position in the international field by a virtual collapse of the foreign policy rebellion as an ideological force within the British Labour movement and the likelihood that the pressure to reduce British military commitments will recur with increased intensity if and when Britain's economic position deteriorates, writes Robert Lloyd.

During the past week movement spokesmen have tested the reaction of the Labour movement to a number of measures they contemplate and have probably found it more positive than in the actual vote.

REDUCTION OF IMPORTS

The economic changes envisaged are, First—Dr. Hugn Dalton's announcement that Britain cannot count on further overseas credits and must prepare to reduce imports unless she can bring exports up to the target in time. This pronouncement, with its implied threat of food cuts and generally increased austerity, has on the whole been accepted by the conference if it is the price to be paid for maintaining British internal or external independence.

PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

Second—The production campaign has been strengthened by the unanimous endorsement of the leadrships' appeal that every labour party member should become an active propagandist in this effort.

At the same time the Government has disclosed its intention of following a definite policy of differential inducements to get workers into the under-manned industries such as coalmines and agriculture and has found in this the full support of the political parties in some of the trade unions and only half-hearted and disheartened opposition from other unions.

SLOWING DOWN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME

Third—The announcements by Mr. Attlee and Mr. Morrison that the Government legislative programme is to be slowed down, once the original list of measures is completed with nationalisation of the steel industry, had been quietly accepted by the conference. This was underlined by the fact that a number of resolutions suggesting further nationalisation measures for the next general election programme were allowed quietly to drop from the agenda and to be remitted to the executive after party leaders had pleaded in private that they should not be committed to such demands years in advance unless the research studies at present in progress had shown whether nationalisation in these particular industries could help or impede efficiency.

NO REDISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Fourth—Mr. Morrison's statement that no further redistribution of income in favour of workers was possible at present and his appeal for consideration for the middle classes was heard without opposition and the party committed itself to a large-scale propaganda drive in agricultural areas.

Together these announcements and decisions amount to a party endorsement for a pause in the measures and demands directed against other classes of the community in the interest of the production drive and in the realisation of the gravity of the economic situation.

This does not mean that the existing party programme has been abandoned in any wary—on the contrary, an appeal to sacrifice and conciliation has been successful precisely because so large a part of the party's immediate programme has been carried into effect in the first two years.

If these conclusions are confirmed by the actual behaviour of Britain's industrial workers when faced with the difficulties to come, the result of Margate should greatly improve the Labour Government's chances of weathering the economic storm with a well-disciplined crew.

Rs. 30 As Basic Wage For 'Lowest Unskilled Worker'

Industrial Court's Award In Textile Dispute: Call To Govt. To Form Standardization Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That the best way of increasing production is to make labour contented by improving their lot, is the opinion of the Bombay Industrial Court which gave its award to-day on the dispute between textile workers and their employers.

In addition to the bonus equivalent to one-fifth of the average earnings for 1946, declared on 18th March 1947, the Industrial Court consisting of Sir Harsidhbhai V. Divatia, President, Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha and Mr. D. V. Vyas, I.C.S., Members, in an award given on the dispute raised by the employees about increase in basic wages and standardization of wages in the Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay and Greater Bombay, has fixed Rs. 30 as the minimum basic wage for the lowest unskilled worker on the basis of pre-war price level (exclusive of dearness allowance) which is essential for giving the bare necessities of life.

This figure of Rs. 30 based upon the pre-war cost of living index of 106 compares favourably with the figure of Rs. 45 taken by the Central Pay Commission on a cost of living index number of 160. This amount is exclusive of dearness allowance.

Taking this as a basis, the wages of other technical, time and piece workers in various departments on the spinning and weaving side have been fixed as per the recommendations contained in the Report of the Assessors. The Court has accepted the differentials in the standardized schedule as suggested by them which has been worked out in the light of skill, strain and other conditions involved in different processes. It is calculated that the average wage under the standardization scheme will come to about Rs. 41 as against the present average wage of Rs. 34-8.

In arriving at these conclusions the Court has carefully considered the various arguments urged by the parties and their counsel and also the wage levels in the industry since 1923, the cuts and partial restorations made in the subsequent years, and the financial capacity of the industry to bear the additional burden of wage increase.

The Court finds that the industry has been financially benefitted during the second world war and can claim a surplus of about 22 crores of rupees including return of Excess Profits Tax Deposits. The incidence of Business Profit Tax and the new taxation proposals will not be heavier than the Excess Profits Tax.

It is estimated that the cost of the standardization scheme to the industry will come to about Rs. 2 crores annually which it is expected the industry will be able to bear. The expenditure required for purchase of new and reconditioning of old machinery is to be spread over for 10 years from now as the machinery may not be immediately available and fairly large amounts will be added every year by way of depreciation and reserves.

There is an unlimited market in the country for cloth as an article of necessity. The increase in the purchasing power of the common man will have a favourable effect on industry and the general trend for an increase in the remuneration of those at the lower level in society is bound to help the textile industry by creating a larger effective demand for cloth.

It is true that recently production of cloth has gone down on account of reduction in working hours, strikes, hartals, absenteeism, etc. But one of the effective ways of removing their causes is to make labour contented and efficient by improving their standard of living.

The Court suggests that Government should take immediate steps to form a Standardization Committee or a Wage Board or both as recommended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee to make appropriate changes in the Standardization scheme and to remedy any grievances felt by employers and employees in the light of experience hereafter.

This award which is to come into force from 1st January 1947, will benefit 2,20,000 workers in the industry.

The demand for increase in the existing dearness allowance is still to be argued, and decided by the Court.

Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai, M.L.A., Mr. P. V. Gillespie, M.L.A., and Prof. C. N. Vakil were appointed as Assessors to advise the Court on technical and financial side of the dispute.

Hair Raising Exploits Of Underworld Youngsters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The story of how a gang of six persons, including a boy of 14, who is alleged to be the leader, was operating at Mulji Jetha Market, was narrated by Sub-Inspector Bulsara of the Bombay C.I.D., in the Court of Mr. Oscar H. Brown Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

This gang, it was alleged, within the period of its operation robbed people, by adopting various methods, to the extent of Rs. 30,000. The latest event occurred on Friday. One Budhi Prasad Binod Ram was cheated to the tune of Rs. 500. He reported the matter to the police.

People used to go to the Mulji Jetha Market in order to buy cloth (in the black market). The boy, the alleged leader, promising to supply cloth would take them to the first floor of a building, the den of the gang. There, it was alleged, the accused either cheated them or belaboured them and robbed them of their cash. About 12 such cases have come to the notice of the police.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody.

FORGERY ACCUSED REMANDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Anupchand Munnilal Shah who was arrested on Saturday morning on the alleged charge of forgery in respect of Rs. 5.767, by using forged documents, was ordered to be remanded in police custody by Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTH BALES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The police arrested on Friday Sudam Shamrao, who is alleged to be involved in the theft of four bales of cloth valued at Rs. 2,300.

He was ordered to be remanded into police custody by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

Ramdurg Reforms

MIRAJ, May 30, (U. P. I.): The Raja of Ramdurg has announced further transfer of power to his subjects by a "Gazette" Extraordinary.

Pending the formation of the United Deccan States, an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and two Ministers selected from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly, has been created. The Dewan will be the ex-officio President of the Council. The Ministers will be responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly will have a total strength of 12, eight elected and four nominated. The reforms will come into force from June 1 and the Ministers will take office from July 1, 1947.

Stop Riots Or Face Economic Crisis

Bombay Businessmen's Plea To Nehru

BOMBAY, Saturday.

How badly the chaos that is fast enveloping the country has started eating the very roots of the nations economy, is evident from an S.O.S. sent to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, by the Bombay Stock Exchange.

The following is the text of the telegram which has been sent by the Stock Exchange, Bombay, to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government:

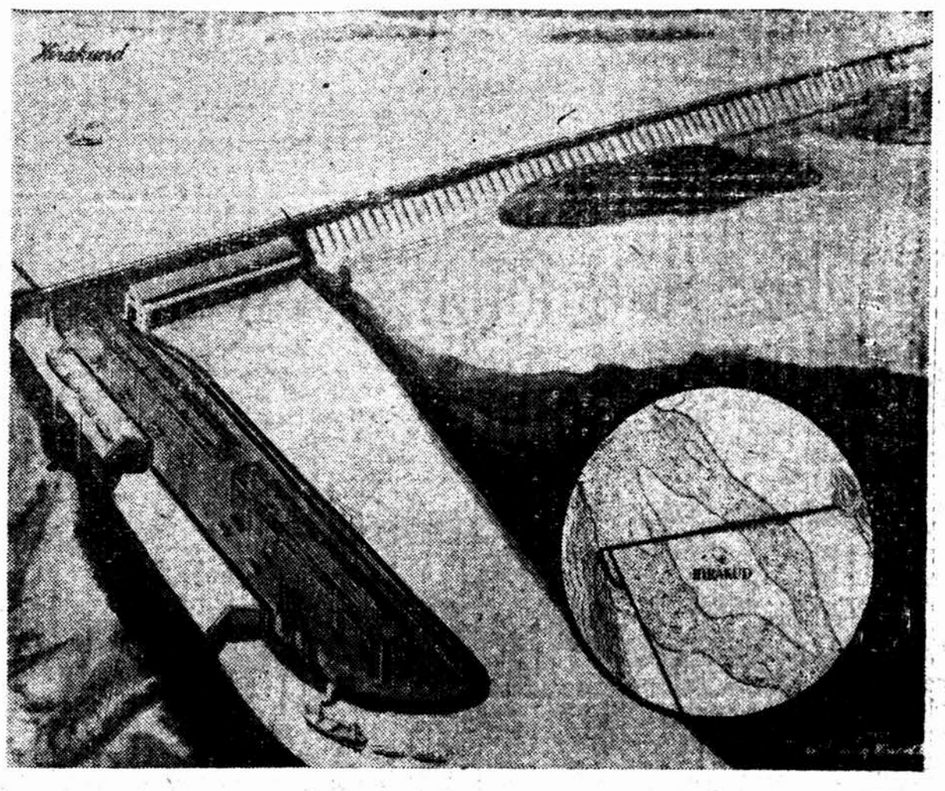
"The Stock Exchange, Bombay, views with alarm impending economic crisis likely to arise from widespread communal strife, riot, organised arson and murder. Market interest rates vary from six to nine per cent and Banks are reluctant to advance money on commodities and shares on reasonable margin or interest. Public has lost confidence in Government's financial and labour policies and feels shy of investing savings in shares and even in Government Securities, holdings of which are being unloaded because of nervousness springing from internal insecurity.

Scarcity of foodstuffs points to a dangerous future. Country has to live on imports and further imports of necessaries of life make import of Capital Goods difficult for want of exchange and transport difficulties. Unfortunately, production even falls short of the capacity of existing plant, equipment and machinery. Third shifts are not permitted, and reduction of working hours diminishes efficiency, large scale absenteeism and acute labour discontent threaten far-reaching repercussions on financial and economic structure endangering progress even stability.

The Exchange urges need of clear thinking and firm Government action for restoring confidence by encouraging production, adopting sound labour policy, removing undesirable and unworkable controls, keeping money easy and preserving law and order at any cost"

The Hirakud Project, on which report has been submitted to the Government of India by the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission is a part of the Mahanadi Valley Project which will involve the construction of dams at the three places Hirakud, Tikkerpara and Naraj.

While the Project may cost Rs. 47.5 crores its essential part which may be completed within a period of six or seven years is expected to cost Rs. 30 crores.



(Above): The Mahanadi at Hirakud. The terrain is very rocky. The poles on the farther bank indicate portion of dam site and (Right): Artistic impression of the Hirakud dam, as it will look when completed with diagram in inset. The drawing shows the reservoir (Hirakund), the concrete spillway of the dam, one of the power houses and the right bank navigation canal.

GASPERI GOVT. FOR ITALY

No Truck With Socialists Or Communists

ROME, May 31 (APA.) A Government minus Communists and Socialists was almost ready today for a fateful try at ruling an Italy moving steadily to the left.

Observers agreed that Premier Alcide de Gasperi, in basing his fourth Government exclusively on his Christian Democrats and independents, laid his and his party's necks squarely in the chopping block.

Christian Democrat officials contended that Signor De Gasperi had no alternative. He had found the Demockristia-communist-socialist combine so constantly at cross purposes in his last Government that it was unmanageable and inefficient. The Government of national unity which he, Nitti and Orlando sought had proved unrealisable as a small left of centre party had denied him their help except on terms that would have obstructed him.

So, said the Christian Democrats, they—like Leon Blum and his French socialists early this year—had no choice but to take over.

To this, the leftist opposition, who have been excluded, retorted that De Gasperi had planned things that way, that the lure of American dollars for Italy led him to manoeuvre the communists out, that he aimed at virtual dictatorship, and that in the word of socialist Pietro Nenni "what goes out through the window will come in at the door."

In announcing that success had finally crowned his cabinet making efforts, De Gasperi said that the complete official list would be announced today. It was expected that the ministers would take their oaths before President De Nicola on Sunday and hold their first meeting on Tuesday.

Munich Conference Of Prime Ministers

BERLIN, May 30 (Reuter): Five German Ministers, Presidents of the Russian zone, were today still debating their attitude towards the Munich Conference of Prime Ministers of all the occupation zones which is due to be held on June 6. Their final decision upon acceptance or not of the Bavarian Government's invitation to take part will probably be made tomorrow.

Doctor Erhardt, Head of the Bavarian Government, has already rejected the proposal by the Eastern Zone Premiers that the conference should be shifted from the "southern capital" to Berlin and that the representatives of political parties and trade unions be permitted to take part. Dr. Erhardt renewed his appeal to the "Eastern Five" to join the Conference.

The Eastern Premiers also want the conference to discuss the political and economic unity of Germany, but the Bavarian sponsors of the conference have so far revealed nothing regarding the agenda beyond the original call to discuss measures to "prevent a further slide of the German people into hopeless economic and political chaos."

A deciding factor for the Eastern Premiers will probably be the fear that if they stand aside and the Munich Conference takes place without them but with the other three western zones participating, the danger of the formation of a Western German Bloc will be accentuated.

The Last Page

(Continued from Page 22)

impoverished peasantry, on their luxuries, race horses, maintaining palaces in Bombay, and other forms of extravagance?

Is it in order for the Congress President and other responsible Congress leaders to accept the hospitality of such a prince and mix with them in a manner calculated to give the impression that they find nothing wrong with the said Prince and his "way of life" and his administration?

Was it in order for the Congress President's wife to accept a donation of Rs. 25,000 "to be utilised for charitable purposes", and then the next for him to issue a statement advising the soft-pedalling of the Kashmir people's movement against their autocratic ruler? What does the Congress President think of a ruler who continues to keep a leader of the eminence of Shaikh Abdullah in jail? Or does the donation of Rs. 25,000 condone all the previous and future acts of repression sanctioned by the same ruler?

Is it in order for a responsible Congress leader like Doctor Pattabhi to make the absurd suggestion that there should be an exchange of rulers between the Hyderabad and Kashmir States, as if the heroic struggle of the Kashmir people was not for democracy but only for getting an autocrat professing the Muslim faith; and as if the Hyderabad people would get democracy by having Maharaja Hari Singh as their ruler instead of Nizam Osman Ali Khan?

One doesn't expect a clear-cut answer to these questions from Gandhiji because, being an idealist visionary and unreasonable optimist, he believes in the possibility of a miracle to transform autocrats into "servants of the people." One doesn't expect much from Sardar Patel, either, for he seems to believe in the 'status quo', both so far as capitalism and the princely order are concerned. But what has the socialist Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to say to the latest manifestations of the Congress attitude to the princes?

Let there be no beating about the bush, no "if's" and "buts." The issue is clear. There are a large number of people, both inside and outside the States, who do not believe in personal rule, whether of the "constitutional" or "unconstitutional" variety? And they would like to know how Congress, with its professed faith in democracy, can advise the people of the States to be content with the continuation of their present rulers demanding only surface reforms and 'constitutional checks" on the princely powers?

I think this is a cardinal issue on which every single party—be it Congress or League, the Mahasabha or the Jamiat, the Socialists or Communists or the Forward Bloc—must declare its stand in unequivocal language.

DACOITY CHARGE AGAINST WARLIS FAILS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bendya Holya and five other Warlis were charged with causing hurt and committing dacoity under Sections 147, 149 and 395 of the I.P.C. They stood their trial before the Additional Extra Sessions Judge Mr. Manek at Thana.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on 8-10-1945 about 400 to 500 Warlies attacked the estate of one Mr. Balkrishna Dhapre of Zaroli. They, it was alleged severely assaulted him and robbed him of an amount of Rs. 490, his wrist-watch, gold buttons and several other articles.

The trial was a long and protracted one. In all Bendya Holya and 11 others were charged and put up for trial before the Committing Magistrate. Six of the accused were discharged by the Committing Magistrate at the earlier stage.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all the charges against the accused. Concurring with the unanimous verdict of the jury both as jurors and as assessors the Judge acquitted all the accused.

This was one of the oldest cases arising out of the Warli uprising in the Thana District.

Mr. T. Godiwala, Advocate, instructed by the Warli Defence and Relief Committee appeared for all the accused.

CATTLE OWNERS' SOCIETIES

A meeting of all secretaries of Bombay Suburban Cattle Owners Co-operative Societies and Government inspectors will be held on Sunday, June 1, 1947 at Santacruz, Vaklapipe Lane, No. 4. All secretaries and Government inspectors are cordially invited.

AZAD SEVA DAL: General meeting today (Sunday), at 9 a.m., at Sukhanand Chawl, Khattarali Lane, C. P. Tank.

"ARYA SAMAJ, FORT": Acharya Shusila Pandit will deliver a lecture today (Sunday), at 9 a.m., on "Vedic religion."

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

The Managing Committee of the Muslim Students' Union, at its meeting held on Friday, May 23, passed a resolution, strongly urging the Government to proscribe publication of the book, "The Short Catechism of Church History", which it says "contains defamatory and insulting remarks and fallacious statements against Islam and the Holy Prophet."

MEDICAL LECTURES

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay have organised a series of lectures in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology and Child Health.

The object of organising these lectures is to impart higher knowledge to the candidates going up for the post-graduate diploma examinations. The lectures will also be open to the members of the medical profession and to the students interested in the subject.

Details regarding the lectures may be obtained from the Secretary of the College, Hospital Avenue, Parel, Bombay.

PHILIPPINES VICE PRESIDENT FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, May 30 (UPA): Epidio Quirino, Vice President of the Philippine Republic arrives in England on Monday for week's visit upon a British invitation. He will be accompanied by his son and his daughter.

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GOERING'S WIFE ARRESTED

MUNICHI, May 30 (Reuter). Frau Emmy Goering, widow of the late Luftwaffe Chief, was taken to an internment camp for Nazi women at Goeggingen near Aulusburg this afternoon. She was arrested last night after the Bavarian De-Nazification Minister had signed a warrant for her arrest before a De-Nazification Court.

Frau Goering protested against her arrest and produced a medical certificate declaring that she was too unwell to be arrested. The De-Nazification Minister instructed his officials to ignore the certificate, remarking "behind the barbed wire Frau Goering will find the medical attention she needs."

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of two other wives of Nazis who were tried at Nuremberg—Frau Shirach, whose husband is serving a 20-year sentence, and Frau Sauckel widow of the labour boss who was executed.

THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE BUT FAILED

Widows Of Goering, Frick And Frank To Be Tried

FRANKFURT, May 30 (Reuter): The widow of Hermann Goering Wilhelm Frick and Hans Frank, the three leading Nazis tried and condemned to death at Nuremberg, who were arrested yesterday had been suspected of trying to escape. Doctor Alfred Loritz, Bavarian Minister for Denazification said in an interview today.

Frau Frick, widow of the former protector of Bohema and Moravia had already tried to escape before her arrest.

She is at present in Police custody and would be transferred to an internment camp this week. Doctor Loritz, added.

All the three widows of the former Nazi officials are to appear before the Denazification Tribunal shortly.

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 31.

The Bullion market was firm under active buying and gold was pushed to a new high level.

The suspension of forward trading on the Bullion Exchange has no effect as the tukda Bazar as well a number of upcountry markets are doing extensive business and most of the local traders are taking increased interest in these markets.

Stocks of silver are held by few professional interests and their buyings and sellings are having main effect on the price structure. These operators easily find out the oversold state of the market and immediately exploit the situation. So far the Government has not allowed any fresh imports naturally sellers remain cautious. Recently there had been keen demand for gold and the market displays good undertone.

Ready silver opened to-day at Rs. 170/12 and declined at Rs. 170/10 but soon firmed up under active buying and was quoted at Rs. 171/12. At this level there was moderate realising and silver price reacted at Rs. 171/2.

Delivery gold opened at Rs. 112/8 and advanced at Rs. 113 while ready gold commanded a premium of annas four. Sovereigns were done at Rs. 72/12.

Thereafter the market was quiet with silver quoted at Rs. 170/2 and delivery gold at Rs. 112/8. Scattered realising and absence of buying at higher rates quietened the market.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Silver Ready	170 12 0
Gold Ready	112 14 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 31.

The local produce market was quiet to-day with increased selling pressure. As pointed out before local traders are now realising that our prices are higher than those ruling over the continent and very little fresh business is possible. It is said that the seeds Association has drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that Indian firms do not get their share of export business as most of the orders are confined to foreign firms.

Castorseeds September delivery which were quoted at Rs 137/2 yesterday opened easy at Rs. 136/2 and declined at Rs. 135/8 on moderate selling and steadied at Rs. 135/12. Ready linseed was placed at Rs. 26/14 and July August delivery business was also reported at Rs. 26/14, Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 30/8, Coromandal stood at Rs. 30 and Bold were quoted at Rs. 29/8, Groundnut oil Bombay mills ready was placed at Rs. 18/10, Upcountry mills at Rs. 17/14 and June delivery at Rs. 18/1.

Later on the market was steady and Castorseeds September were quoted at Rs. 135/14

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, May 31.

Coiryarn Beypore 190/200, Quilandy 205/215, Fibre Garbled 162/8, Ungarbled 155, Cocoanuts Raw 115/120, Dry 135, Cocoanuts Oil 500, Copra Office 300, Dilpasand 315, Madrasnottam 330, Pepper Wynaad 517/8, Country 510, Dry Ginger Chernad 225, Ernad 220, Coffee Robusta 86, Timber Pali 52 Junglewood 28, Vellapine 40/45, Benteak 50/55, Teak 90, Mango Planks 3/4, Teak 14/16, Rosewood 16/18.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, May 31.

Tata Ordinary 370; Tata Deferred 1870; Indian Iron 31/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 25/6; Bombay Dyeing 997/8; Central India 280; Gokak 290; Kohinoor 625; Simplex 328/8; Swadeshi 615; Tata Power 1610; Associated Cement 171; Belapur 255; Bombay Burma (Old) 425; Scindia 29/7; Central Bank 93/12; New India 76/14: Tata 2nd Pref. 158/2.

TURKISH WHEAT ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, May 31.

Another food ship, S.S. "Bethleham", carrying 6,470 tons of Turkish wheat for various parts of the Bombay region. has arrived in the harbour.

Three more ships with Burma rice are expected to reach Bombay during the fortnight.

During May, 1947, fourteen food ships arrived in Bombay bringing approximately 66,600 tons of grains from overseas including wheat, rice, millet and maize. Seven shipments came from the U.S.A. and the rest were from Burma, Turkey, East Africa, Iraq and Canada.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET IDLE

LONDON, May 30 (UPA.) The London pepper market had another idle session today, featured by small buyers, and white pepper was quoted at 2s. and black at 1/6.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 31.

The local cotton market was in the absence of any fresh development. There was scattered selling in a narrow market.

At the opening September Contract was quoted at Rs 435 against yesterday's close at Rs. 434/14. There was scattered selling and September was quoted at Rs. 434/12. It appears that the market is likely remain uninteresting until trading in new crop is allowed. Professional operators do not show any inclination to take interest in view of a fairly large carryover. However the cotton delegation which is to go to Japan finds some way for exports to that country, the market may develop a constructive move.

Later on the market was steady with scattered covering, otherwise dull conditions prevailed. Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. July	430	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	435	2	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1330 cent points below New York September at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 30.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Sept.	436-1/4	434-7/8	434-7/8
Karachi 4F.			
July	45/13/9	45/11/6	45/12/6

LONDON BULLION

London, May 30.

Silver: Spot	43 d
Forward	43 d
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

London, May 30.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F.O.B.	103 May/June qtd.

AGREED RATES FOR STRAITS DOLLARS

Banks Selling T. T. and O/D. Ready and one month	157
Banks Buying T. T. Read y	155-3/4
Banks Buying O/D. Ready	155-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 30.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	95
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112-5/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	120-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	111-1/2
National Bank of India	32-1/4

MEXICAN BULLION UNCHANGED

MEXICO CITY, May 30 (UPA). Prices remained unchanged at 4.04 for all types of gold and 1.02 for silver during Thursday's session of the Mexican Bullion Exchange. The session was extremely quiet

LONDON SILVER PRICES UNCHANGED

LONDON, May 30 (UPA). The price of silver on the London market remained unchanged today at 43 pence per ounce for both ready and two months forward. while brokers reported that "the market is as idle as can be."

Famous French Market Gutted

PARIS, May 30 (Reuter): Firemen fought all night against a huge fire which destroyed part of the famous "Flea Market" in Saint Ouen District and to-day were still keeping a close watch on the charred wooden stends to prevent new outbreak.

The damage was estimated at over 100,000,000 francs (about £200,000).

The fire began, in a cartridge case factory where several thousand barrels of cotton waste were stored and spread quickly to the nearby market. The factory and seven furniture warehouses were completely destroyed and three entire streets laid waste.

TENSION IN ARAB-JEW RELATIONS

"May Lead To Tragedy And Catastrophe"

JERUSALEM, May 30 (Reuter). Dr. Hussein Khalidi, Secretary General of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive, said here tonight that we agree with Mr. Bevin that the Palestine issue has become bitter and feeling between Arab and Jew so tense and high that it may lead to tragedy and catastrophe."

Dr. Khalidi was commenting on the speech to the Labour Party Conference at Margate by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Piracy Off Malay Coast

SINGAPORE, May 31 (Reuter): A pirate gang attacked a Chinese junk off the northern coast of the Malay State of Kedah on Wednesday and shot or knived seven of the crew of eight, according to a delayed report which reached here today.

They seized the cargo of pigs and fowls valued 9,000 Straits Dollars.

The sole survivor was thrown overboard and was in the sea for several hours before he was picked up by a Malay fisherman.

When the report reached Penang, police there raided a hotel and arrested six Siamese and Malays and one Chinese who are believed to have been responsible for the attack. They also seized their vessel which was formerly a Japanese landing craft.

The arrested men are believed to be members of a gang responsible for numerous attacks on unarmed vessels around Siamese waters and off the northern Kedah Coast.

NEW INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TRANSACTION

TOKYO, May 30. (U.P.A.): Another trade transaction between Japan and India in which the Supreme Command Allied Forces in the Pacific placed an order with India for 206 metric tons of ruby block mica for 1947 valued at dol. 1,021,000 (Rs. 33,69,300) was revealed to-day to the United Press of America by the Indian Liaison Mission to Japan.

Earlier this month it was announced that 80,000,000 (M) yards of Japanese cotton textiles would be shipped to India.

A competent Japanese source said that at present Japan needs about 700 tons of ruby mica of the hard variety, mined in India as well as about 150 tons of soft amber mica mined in Canada.

Mica is essential as an insulator in the manufacture of electric motors, condensers, generators, radio tubes, electric irons, heaters and many other electrical items as well as communications equipment.

Before the war, according to the Japanese source, Japan imported the bulk of her mica supplies from India, which produces 80 per cent of the world output. Other major suppliers are Canada, and Brazil.

In 1941, India accounted for 780 tons of a total of 1300 tons of mica imported by Japan.

TOKYO, May 31 (Reuter): An American army report confirmed that 40 persons were killed in the American military plane which crashed near Tokyo yesterday. The report said that the bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.

'Pravda' Hits At S. Africa

MOSCOW, May 30 (Reuter): Actual slavery is being preserved behind a "democratic" facade in the British Commonwealth of Nations, declared the Soviet organ 'Pravda' in a commentary dealing with South Africa's desire to incorporate south-west Africa in the union.

"The population of South-West Africa, as all native population of the Union of South Africa, is deprived of elementary human rights. Ruthless Law, the colour barrier law outlawing black people, rules the country", stated the paper. "This is needed by the white gold-field owners to preserve intact their enormous profits and to enjoy unrestricted freedom in exploiting the Negroes.

"The population of South-West Africa has been forcibly deprived of even the right to hope for independence.

"Black African despots who once attacked each other grabbed the lands of other tribes and enslaved the conquered tribes, never suspected this would later be called 'democracy' in a South-West Africa ruled by 'enlightened' gold Kings."

LORD TEMPLEWOOD MEETS DON JUAN

LISBON, May 31 (A.P.A.): A spokesman at the Estorin court of Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, admitted yesterday that Lord Templewood, the former British Ambassador to Spain, had an interview lasting an hour with Don Juan at the villa Belver Estoril on Monday.

The court had previously denied that there had been such contracts but as the Spanish papers revealed that such a visit had taken place, the fact was admitted yesterday.

Lord Templewood is visiting Portugal for business and pleasure.

"TUDOR MINSTREL" FANCIED FOR DERBY WIN

LONDON, May 31 (Reuter): With only one week to go before Britain's premier classic, the Derby is run, there is still some doubt as to which jockey will ride "Tudor Minstrel", the hottest favourite for the race since Bahram's win in 1935, cables Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor.

The champion jockey, Gordon Richards, will almost certainly take the mount, but he is delaying the choice between the Minstrel and the King's colt "Blue Train." Richards whose great ambition is to ride a Derby winner wants to be quite sure he makes no mistake in picking the stable best, for he has been twice robbed of victory--by making the wrong choice.

The state of going will unquestionably influence him greatly, because if it is hard, "Blue Train" may not run and even should he do so, he will probably not be able to act on that going. That should make Richards' choice easy but one cannot completely overlook the fact that trained Fred Darling might decide to run "Combat", if he takes out "Blue Train". Combat on book of form should certainly beat the second favourite "Sayajirao" to whom he gave ten pounds and a beating at Epsom over —part of the Derby course.

However "Combat" a son of "Big Game", is like "Tudor Minstrel" owned by Mr. John Dewar and Richards should know the relative merits of these two seeing that he rides both regularly.

Britain is experiencing a minor heat wave at the present and the Epsom course will probably be burnt up by next Saturday which looks as if Fred Darling will be represented by only "Tudor Minstrel" and "Combat" with Richards on the former and Beary on the latter.

"Tudor Minstrel" seems sure to start odds-on, especially if Richards rides and, if successful he will be the first odds-on Derby winner since 1905. On all known form one can hardly visualise his failing. He cannot be the least bit inferior to "Bahram", who scored so easily for the Aga Khan and looks to be superior even to this great champion. The going should be to his liking and there should be no reason why he should not stay every yard of the journey, both on the previous running and the way he stormed up hill in winning the guineas at New Market, also on the score of breeding. His sire "Owen Tudor" is a Derby winner, so is his grand-sire "Hyperion" and his great grand-sire "Gainsborough."

"SAYAJIRAO'S" CHANCES

The Gaekwar believes that his colt which is a full brother to the Derby winner "Dante" will win. Certainly this burly colt has come on by leaps and bounds since his defeat by "Combat" over a mile at Epsom and from being a 50-to-one chance just before the Guineas he is now a well-backed second favourite at four-to-one. He showed by the win at Lingfield in the Derby trial stakes that he could stay the one-and-a-half mile. Still if the going is very hard this would not suit him as he is built on the same lines as "Blue Train."

The best English-bred outsider appears to be "Fire Master", who is beautifully red being by "Blue Peter". He is reported to have been doing extremely well in gallops and Jockey E. Smith thinks the colt will act well on the Epsom course.

It's not an easy sum by the chances of three French colts "Cadir" "Parisien" and "Pearl Diver", but the main hope appears to lie in "Parisien", who was fourth in the 2,000 guineas at New Market.

Summing up there seems to be no reason why "Tudor Minstrel" should not win comfortably crediting Gordon Richards with his first Derby victory. Migoli might prove a profitable place investment it appears certain there will be special place betting with "Parisien", the best outsider at 50-to-one.

With the Derby being run at Epsom on Saturday for the first time in history, a precedent will be created by the holding of the Oaks, the Fillies Classic, two days before the Derby. This procedure was adopted in the substitute Derbys during the war, but has not hitherto happened at Epsom. For this event the French filly "Imprudence" looks to be just as big a certainty as "Tudor Minstrel" is for the Derby. This brown filly by "Canot" has already established a record by winning both the French and British 1,000 guineas and classic treble is confidently forecast for her.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ELIMINATES NEW ZEALAND

PRAGUE, May 31, (U.P.A.): Czechoslovakia, strong favourites to win the European zone Davis Cup eliminations, today eliminated New Zealand by winning the doubles to make the score 3-0 with two matches left to play in the third round tie.

C. Jaroslav Vladimir Cernik defeated Jeffrey Robson and Gordon McKenzie 6-2, 4-6, 8-6, 10-8, in a Marathon match played under sweltering conditions.

BANTAM WEIGHT TITLE

HONOLULU, May 31, (Reuter): Manuel Ortiz retained the world Bantam Weight Title here last night, outpointing David Kui Kone Young from Hawaii over 15 rounds.

JOINT ELECTORATE FOR UNITED PROVINCES

Legislative Assembly Passes Controversial Clause Of "Gaon Hukumat Bill'

NAINITAL, May 30 (API): The U. P. Legislative Assembly passed today the controversial clause 12 of the "U. P. Gaon Hukumat Bill" of 1946 which accepts the principle of joint electorate. The House also disposed of clauses 13 and 14 and adjourned till Monday.

Speaking on the provisions of the Bill Mr. Nisar Ahmad Sherwani, Minister of Agriculture, held that the system of separate electorate was responsible for the deteriorating communal situation in the country. He felt that the Britishers had deliberately "injected the poison of separate electorates in our body politics to keep the two communities apart".

Criticising the policy of the Muslim League the Minister said "it has proved detrimental to the best interests of the Muslim masses. If the League pursues its present policy conditions might arise when we shall be treated as aliens in our province".

Mr. Jagannath Bux Singh representative of the Zamindar Party hoped that better councels would prevail between the two parties and they would arrive at an amicable settlement on the controversial issue.

Mr. Shokat Ali (Muslim League) thought that the prevailing conditions did not warrant the imposition of joint electorates on the Muslims who entertained suspicions about the Congress Party's intentions. The system of joint electorate was no remedy for the communal problem and he asked the Congress not to adopt the British policy of divide and rule.

Mr. Raghukul Tilak, Parliamentary Secretary said that the system of separate electorate had created "two nation mentality of the Muslim League". The greatest mistake committed by the Congress was that of constant wooing of the Muslim League inspite of rebuffs from the latter. It was in the interest of the British to support the League and "give it clutches to counter-act the Congress process". Mr. Tilak observed that essence of democracy was that the opposition could oust the Government in power and rule but that could not be done on the strength of separate electorates. Appealing to the League members he said, "Days of threats are over. The League should adopt some constructive programme eschewing the policy of intransigence".

The League Opposition claimed division when clause 12 was put to vote and lost it by 28 votes to 91.

Release Of Kashmir Muslim Detenus Demanded

SRINAGAR, May 30 (A.P.I.): Moulvi Nuruddin, convener Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference Committee of Action in the course of a statement while welcoming the Kashmir Government's decision to release the national conference detenus complains that a similar announcement has not been made in the case of the Muslim conference detenus who, he says, have only committed technical violation of law in holding their annual session last year by defying the ban on public meetings.

EVACUEES RELIEF TO BE STOPPED

Govt. Of India Announce Decision To Close Down Present Arrangement

NEW DELHI, May 31 (A.P.I.): Since evacuees, who came to India from other countries during the war, can now go back, with conditions in those countries gradually returning to normal, the Government of India have decided to close down by stages their scheme of evacuees financial relief. This scheme will be finally wound up on February 29, 1948 says a Press Note.

The Government of India's decision contained in this Press Note does not apply to evacuees who are being given assistance on behalf of other Governments.

TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY IN GREECE

LONDON, May 30, (Reuter): The United States allocation of 100,000,000 dollars to cover initial costs in Greece and Turkey has led to the expectation here that the conclusion of final arrangements for the transfer of responsibility in Greece between Britain and the United States will be announced very shortly, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Britain, it is expected, will be left with certain of those responsibilities she assumed during the war in Greece and has continued to carry since the country's liberation. These include the maintenance of a small number of British troops for a brief period and a British military mission for an indefinite period.

The announcement is also expected to clear up four questions. First, the date on which British responsibility formally ceases. This is expected to be May 22, the day on which President Truman signed the United States aid to Greece and Turkey Bill.

Secondly, the methods covering British expenditure in Greece between March 31 and May 22. Britain originally planned to cease all expenditure on March 31, but carried on after that date on a temporay basis owing to delays in the passage of the United States bill through Congress.

Thirdly, the methods of payment for British Military stores now in Greece or to be sent to Greece in future-stores needed for the repair and maintenance of British equipment with which the Greek army has been supplied during the last two years. It is assumed that while Britain is willing to continue supplying stores either the United States Government or the Greek Government will pay for them in future.

Fourthly, detailed arrangements for terminating the work of certain British missions in Greece and for continuing the work of others in agreement with the United States.

The British economic mission, it has been agreed in principle, is to terminate its functions on June 30 and this arrangement is expected to stand even though United States economic experts arrive before that date. It is even possible that a nucleus of British officers may stay on affter June 30 to tide up the work of the economic mission.

The British Military Mission is expected to carry on its work—primarily training the Greek army in the use of British equipment—for an indefinite period in agreement with the United States Government. There has been no indication that ending of this work has been disclosed between the British and the United States Governments at any point.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN STERLING DEBT TALKS

LONDON, May 30, (Reuter): The Anglo-Brazilian talks on Sterling Balances have reached agreement on several points and "satisfactory progress was made towards a general settlement of all points under discussion", the British Treasury announced today. "It is expected that a formal agreement will shortly be concluded", the announcement added.

TURKISH POLICE SEIZE SMUGGLED ARMS

ISTANBUL, May 31 (Reuter): A large quantity of ammunition and firearms, including machine-guns and other weapons, was seized yesterday in a Turkish sailing coming from the Rumanian port of Constanza and alleged to be found for Haifa, Palstine. The boat was detained in the Istanbul harbour after search by the Turkish Police.

Police Charge Colombo Crowd

Sequel To Strike Incident: Military Asked To Stand By

COLOMBO, May 31 (Reuter): A total strike of all Ceylon Government clerical staff was called today after the suspension of 17 clerks who convened a public meeting to express their grievances.

A union spokesman estimated that 12,000 employees would be affected by the strike today and tomorrow

The general clerical services hospitals, survey, postal and customs department were affected.

Post Masters and telegraphists were expected to join in the strike during the day.

Military and the Ceylon Defence Corps are standing by and it is expected that if essential services become affected, the military may be called in at short notice

Government daily paid labourers adopted a resolution supporting the Government clerks. According to a union official these labourers may come out on strike in a few days.

A higher Government official said today that the Government had drawn up emergency plans to maintain essential services such as electricity supply, in case Government electrical undertakings were affected by the strike

The first incident of the strike was reported last night from Kolonnawa, a suburb of Colombo where workers of an oil installation began to felt stones at a police lorry. Police reinforcements arrived, drew batons and charged the crowd. Seven persons in the crowd, including a member of the Colombo Municipal Council, were injured and taken into custody while some policemen suffered minor injuries. A police patrol was then posted to guard the installation

Strikers of Government offices later marched in a procession and assembled at a public park where they held a meeting in defiance of Police order. The Police refusal was said to be on grounds that recognition of the clerical service union had been withdrawn.

While all Government offices appeared to be deserted, a few clerks, mainly women, remained inside despite jeering crowds of tsrikers outside.

Work at Colombo harbour was at a standstill today as landing waiters and senior customs officers failed to report for work as a protest against the interdiction of their union secretary, who was one of the organisers of the mass rally

HUNDREDS OF PASSENGERS KILLED

Jap Train Derailed By Landmine Explosions

NANKING, May 31, (Reuter): Hundreds of passengers are believed to have been killed when a train on the Peiping-Mukden Railway hit several mines said to have been laid by Communists, the Central News Agency reported today. The train was derailed by a series of explosions after running into the mines. Of the six carriages overturned three and the locomotive were completely destroyed. Rescue squads estimated that casualties will run into hundreds.

Calcutta Situation Deteriorates

SERIOUS BOMB ATTACKS ON BUSES AND LORRIES

Copies Of 'Patrika' And 'Hindustan Standard' Forfeited

CALCUTTA, May 31 (U.P.I.): The Calcutta situation deteriorated. Casualty figures show upward tendency and tension increased. Incidents were as usual, stabbing, bomb throwing, shooting and brickbatting. Public conveyances were also attacked and in one case a tram driver was hit by stones. 41-hour curfew has been imposed on the Taltolla police station.

EIGHTEEN INCIDENTS

Eighteen incidents were reported from north and central Calcutta upto 9 p.m. sals a Bengal Government press note issued tonight. Four of these took the form of serious bomb attacks on lorries and buses in Jorasanko, Burrabazar and Amherst Street areas. Park Street Police Station also reported a bomb attack on a hackney carriage.

After mid-day a serious case of rioting and looting occurred in Jorasansko area following a fatal bomb attack on a vegetable lorry. Twenty-three persons were arrested on the spot.

NEWSPAPER COPIES FORFEITED

The Government of Bengal have, under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the vernacular daily, "Ananda Bazar Patrika" dated December 11, 1946, January 24, February 1 and April 4, 1947 on the ground that each of the said issues of the paper includes an article entitled "Noakhali Havoc" containing prejudicial words.

By another order, copies of "Hindusthan Standard" dated December 14, 1946 February 14 and April 12, 1947, have also been confiscated on similar grounds.

AMRITSAR: Two persons, while returning to the village Valla on a pushbike, were waylaid and attacked by a band of armed persons last evening. One of them died on the spot while the other who was taken to hospital in a serious condition succumbed to his injuries today.

SARAT BABU CONFERS WITH MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, May 31 (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening and discussed with him the situation in Bengal.

TWO LEAGUE LEADERS RELEASED ON PAROLE

PESHAWAR, May 30 (A.P.I.): Khansamin Jan Khan, former Education Minister of the Frontier Province and Kan Abdul Qayum Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the Frontier Assembly have been released on parole.

They left for Delhi today by air to see Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Nawab Of Chhatari Succeeds Sir Mirza

NEW DELHI, May 31, (A. P. I.): It is reliably learnt that the Nawab of Chhatari has been appointed to succeed Sir Mirza Ismail as the President of the Executive Council of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

It is learnt that the Nawab of Chhatari's appointment is for one year for the present.

COMMUNAL RATIO IN SERVICES

Sind Govt. Fixes 70 Per Cent For Muslims

KARACHI May 31, (A.P.I.): The Sind Government Gazette today published an order fixing the communal ratio in Government services at seventy per cent for Muslims and thirty per cent for non-Muslims. This order superscedes all previous orders on the subject and will come into force forthwith.

To attain this ratio in services the order states that if the percentage of Muslims in any group is below seventy, recruitment of Muslims to that group should be increased to 75 per cent until 70 per cent is reached. If the percentage of non-Muslims is below thirty, the recruitment of non-Muslims to that group should be raised to 13-1/3 per cent till the percentage of thirty is reached.

Central Fisheries Research Institute

Six-Year Govt. Plan To Cost Eighty Lakhs

NEW DELHI, May 31, (A. P. I.): A Central Fisheries Research Institute with four main stations at Bombay, Mandapam and Karachi and one in Bengal with a recurring cost of Rs. 80 lakhs for the six-year period ending 1951-52 and a non-recurring cost of Rs. 83.5 lakhs, is now under examination by the Government of India. As a preliminary to the establishment of the institute, an interim fishery scheme has already been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.7 lakhs.

Under the bigger scheme, the main station at Bombay will have facilities for the study of fish technology, methods of treatment, preservation, and utilisation of by-products.

The need for a Central Research Agency arises because fish move and migrate long distances ignoring political boundaries separating Provinces and States. It is stated that Provincial organisations cannot cope with biological investigations of this kind.

LADY LEILA SOKHEY'S FUNERAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The funeral of Lady Leila Sokhey which took place this morning was attended by a large number of friends and admirers of the late dancer and many of her pupils.

In a brief speech at the funeral Dr. D. G. Vyas referred to the devotion with which Menka pursued the noble ideal of restoring the classical dance art of India to its pristine glory and the contribution she had made to the cultural regeneration of the country.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES

Consent For Over Rs. 5 Crores Given During The Week Ended May 19

Consent for a total issue of Rs. 5,22,55,280—(Rs. 3,82.55,280 for Immediate schemes and Rs. 140 lakhs for Long-Range schemes) —in respect of 6 companies was given under the Control of Capital Issues scheme during the week-ended May 19, 1947.

Of the total amount approved, a sum of Rs. 2½ crores was allowed to a company to undertake banking business; and Rs. 130 lakhs and Rs. 125 lakhs were granted to two concerns respectively for the manufacture of cigarette paper and the manufacture and supply of gas to Calcutta.

Prevent Bandit Invasion

Greek Deputies On Situation In Florina Town

ATHENS, May 31 (Reuter): Greek members of Parliament demanded in Parliament "drastic measures" against large bandit forces which attempted to occupy the town of Florina near the Greek-Yugoslav border.

They declared that if the invaders succeeded in occupying Florina, they would be able to set up an autonomous Government in an important centre of Macedonia.

M. Andras Stratos, Minister of War, said that Government forces in the town were adequate since they had already thrown back an attack by 2,000 bandits and repelled further heavy onslaught yesterday.

He assured the Deputies that operations would shortly end in success and that Macedonia would be restored to peace.

INDIA-NETHERLANDS AIR AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, May 31, (A. P. I.): A bilateral air transport agreement between the Governments of India and the Netherlands was signed in New Delhi today by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member for External Affairs, and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Member for Communications on behalf of the Government of India and by M. A. M. L. Winkelman Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim, the Netherlands Embassy in India, on behalf of the Government of Netherlands, says a 'communique'. The agreement mainly follow the pettern of the agreement concluded in November 1946 between the Government of India and the Government of the U. S. A. The India-Netherlands agreement consists of thirteen articles and an annexe and defines the conditions under which the scheduled air services of each country are to be operated between the territories of the Netherlands and of Indonesia on the one side and of India on the other.

It is understood that through conversations with Dr. Sjhariar, it has been ascertained that the Indonesian Republic have no objection to the conclusion of the agreement in so far as it provides for the operation of the air services in Indonesian territories.

APPEAL TO PROGRESSIVE WRITERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Progressive Writer's movement in this country is a part of the movement of the Indian people for their fight for independence, and that is the reason why all genuine writers have joined it. Our message is one of social and political revolution", said Syed Sajjad Zaheer, General Secretary of the All-India Progressive Writer's Association, in his presidential speech at an Urdu Literary gathering of the Bombay Branch of A.I.P.W.A., held at Anjuman Islam High School this evening.

He exhorted the audience, to produce literature in every form to fight communalism and asked them to work for the unity of the country.

Sikander Ali Vajd, a poet from Aurangabad, Jafri, Kaifi, Maznu, and others entertained the audience with recitations of their own compositions.

The meeting closed with a speech by the Secretary of the Association, who appealed for funds.

Beraris Observe 'Free Berar Day'

AKOLA, May 30, (U. P. I.): "Free Berar Day" was observed throughout Berar by holding public meetings and staging demonstrations.

All public meetings endorsed the resolution of the Berar All-Parties Conference declaring Berar's firm and solemn resolve neither to accept the 'de jure' sovereignty of the Nizam nor to form part of his dominions. They demanded that Berar should form part of the Indian Union the constitution of which was now being framed. Prominent Congress, Hindu Sabha, Scheduled Castes, Sikhs and other organisations participated in the demonstrations.

R.A.F. Bomber Explodes

LITCHFIELD, ENGLAND, May 31 (APA.) A.R.A.F. Liberator bomber, parked on an airport runway, blew up yesterday burning four civilians severely in an explosion which was heard worse than three miles away.

VIENNA, May 30 (UPA): U.S. Army officials disclosed today that prisoners at an Austrian jail in the American Zone of Vienna rioted for over three hours on Wednesday night over reduced food rations and smashed doors and windows before being subdued by 15 teargas bombs.

AMERICA'S PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Military Training For Every Youth: System Of "Defence By Attack"

WASHINGTON, June 1, (Reuter): An exhaustive "programme for national security" including Universal training to all-America's youth and the maintenance of an ever-ready "defence by attack" air striking force was laid before President Truman today by a special Presidential Advisory Commission.

BASIC TRAINING

The Commission urged the Congress to provide for "universal training of predominantly military character" for every American youth on reaching the age of 18, to fit him for service to the nation in time of any future crisis. It said that the basic training, which under the supervision of a special civilian and Military Commission, should last six months, with the trainees afterwards being given the option of joining the national guard, Army or Navy reserve or continuing training for a further half year.

The Commission urged also that "a start should be made now towards decentralising the most vital plants and in some cases towards building underground or otherwise adequately protected facilities.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

WIFA'S CLASH WITH MAHARASHTRA. NEGLECT OF PARENTAL DUTY. TRADES IN HARWOOD LEAGUE. BOOTS v. BAREFEET. HOW THE MIGHTIES HAVE FALLEN! USE OF BOMBAY GYMKHANA. IT'S KILLING THE INTEREST. TIP TO W.I.F.A. AND I.F.L.

The W.I.F.A. Committee seems to have brought a hornets' nest about their ears by issuing a ban against the Maharashtra Football Federation. Why they have taken such a drastic step—and so suddenly—heaven alone knows. The M.F.F. has been functioning as a District Controlling Body since 1938. The W.I.F.A. had delegated to them the powers of affiliating clubs and controlling them. What has happened now to change this position? It seems that the rules of the W.I.F.A. do not permit affiliation of an association. But the fact remains that the M.F.F. was treated as such so long. If President Brandon thinks that the rules need to be changed, they should be amended to suit the affiliated body.

NEGLECT OF PARENTAL DUTY

If the W.I.F.A. is dissatisfied with the management of the M.F.F., it is their own fault. They have not only the right of supervision, but the powers of nominating one or two representatives to sit in the subordinate committee. If the latter goes wrong, they can correct them. It is the duty of the parent body and their representatives to help and guide the juniors to travel on the right path. It does not do any good to any body to throttle them to death. I hope the W.I.F.A. Committee will be in a reasonable frame of mind when the representatives of Maharashtra meet them on the 7th proximo. The dispute must be settled amicably and in a true sporting spirit.

Maharashtra must also understand that they cannot expect direct affiliation to the A.I.F.F. so long as the area remains in the same province. Collaboration with the W.I.F.A. is, therefore, the only alternative left to them.

TRADES IN HARWOOD LEAGUE

The Harwood League is now in full swing at the Cooperage. But there is very little in the shape of entertainment to enthuse over. Trades is the only team which has created a good impression on the public. With the return of Bhimrao their attacking line has been considerably strengthened. They are sure to worry all their opponents considerably. But their pivotal position still remains weak. But it is probable that Rashad would improve with the arrival of the monsoon.

However, the Trades have scored two run-away victories during the last few days. The first was against the Somerset Light Infantry whom they trounced by 8 goals to nil. And the second was at the expense of the Bombay Gymkhana whom they drabbed by 4 love.

BOOTS v. BAREFEET

These successes were undoubtedly due to the fact that most of the Trades players played barefooted and most of the bone-dry ground. Had they followed the injunctions of some of our well-meaning but unwise critics and played in boots to a man as Tatas are doing the season, they would certainly have met with the dismal fate that is dogging the footsteps of this leading Indian side. It may be said that Trades will suffer and Tatas prosper when the rainy season begins. I doubt very much, as the former revel in boots as well as they do without them.

I am reminded of the old days when we were pitied by the Europeans for our big defeats on rainy days. Now the boot is on the other leg!

HOW THE MIGHTIES HAVE FALLEN!

How the mighty "Mighty Atoms" have fallen! Once I remember they tanned the Bengal United—of course on a flooded ground—to the tune of sixteen goals to nil! Old Innes, their left-winger of those halcyon days, must be gloating over those old memories now sitting in the Members' stand at the Cooperage. It must be heart-breaking to him to see his successors going down to the same barefooted players by heavy margins. Some of the oracles are forecasting that when the Cooperage is turned out into a lake by the clerk of the weather they will show better results. Let us hope so. Personally I would not like them to quit India with the Wooden Spoon in their baggage!

USE OF BOMBAY GYMKHANA

This reminds me of the position of the Bombay Gymkhana itself. What will happen to its extensive grounds, pavilions, tennis courts, etc. when they leave this country. Surely the few who would remain behind, would be allowed to monopolise the place. I think the best thing for the Bombay Gymkhana would be to admit Indians as its members. Let it be a first rate cosmopolitan sporting club.

Better still it would be, if it is given over to a group of sporting bodies like the hockey, tennis, badminton, table tennis and other associations. Then its grounds, courts and pavilions would be used—as they should be—for development of games. Would some influential persons interested in these games take an early lead in this matter?

IT'S KILLING THE INTEREST

Last Sunday I was greatly disappointed to find a comparatively small crowd at the Das Cup final at the St. Xavier's ground, Parel. There was a time when Brother Nognera had hard task in keeping the spectators away from the touch and base lines. They were thousands in number. Neither the disturbed state of the city nor the mediocre quality of football exhibited in the matches can be held responsible for the poor attendance. I must attribute it principally to the exhorbitant gate charges. Unless these are brought down to reasonable figures soon I am afraid soccer will lose its popularity altogether ere long.

TIP TO W.I.F.A. AND I.F.L.

There is another reason which is in a measure responsible for the division of interest among the public and that is the simultaneous engagements at the G.I.P. ground—free of charge! If people can witness matches at no expense in a neighbouring ground, why should they pay for a similar entertainment through their nose?

I think the W.I.F.A. and the I.F.L. Committees should put their heads together and find out ways and means to prevent the heavy drains from their coffers. Just as they are using the St. Xavier's ground jointly, they should combine to utilise the Shivaji Park ground to the advantage of both. After all both of them are out to promote soccer in this city. This will give them another avenue to popularise the game. The G.I.P. ground must be closed at all cost.

Is It True?

That the opponents of bare-footed soccer are chagrined and non-plussed at the annihilation of the Somerset Light Infantry at the hands of the Trades in the Harwood League?

That they are still unable to stomach the hard fact that on a bone-dry ground that is the only style of play which pays the highest dividend?

That they are now waiting in a prayerful mood for the rains to come in floods so that they may have a chance to crow again in a hearty manner?

That Tatas are in a dilemma as they find that Boots Policy has miserably failed to bring the bacon home?

That their stars may eventually qualify for the stables rather than the trip to Europe—for international contests?

That Mandon and Co. are biting their thumbs for not being able to play barefooted when they can drub every team in Bombay?

That the mighty Somersets are feeling their humiliation so much that they are considering the advisability of adopting the unshod fashion?

That "the Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road" were scared to death to offer any resistance to the fleet-footed Trades?

That they succumbed to the Indian combination to the tune of 4 goals to nil—the supervising officials helping them to keep down the tally?

That Duleep has resigned his secretaryship of the C.C.I. because there is so little cricket in the Cricket Club of India?

That he thinks journalism would give him greater opportunities to serve and promote Indian cricket than the C.C.I. ever did?

That some people in the Board of Control are already tottering in their shoes in fear of his devastating comments on their ineptitude?

That Sir Homi Modi is looking for a new Secretary who may handle the card-playing fraternity at the C.C.I. with a soft hand?

That the New Secretary should be able to sell wines in larger quantities and at higher prices, so that the C.C.I. may prosper at the bar of alcoholic opinion?

DO YOUR GUMS BLEED?

Pyorrhea or trench mouth may be indicated. PYROZIDE TOOTH POWDER is scientifically prepared for home co-operation with your dentist. The effectiveness of PYROZIDE has been universally known to the dental profession for almost half a century. Use PYROZIDE TOOTH POWDER twice daily for its hygienic and cleansing effect. At all druggists.

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HOMES MADE SAFER WITH NEW INSECTICIDES

Thousands of lives will be lost this year due to malaria, dysentery and other diseases spread by flies and mosquitoes. Fortunately, modern science has developed insecticides such as DDT and pyrethrum which protect the home against the insect menace.

The discovery of DDT has brought about a great change from the earlier method of killing insects through the constant use of sprays and powders. One of the most efficient methods of using DDT is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, ceilings and other surfaces where insects crawl. After DDT is sprayed the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. The killing power of DDT persists for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT, though deadly and long-lasting in effect, is slow in its action.

On the other hand, pyrethrum is unsurpassed for clearing rooms of insects quickly. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides are now available which are far superior to pre-war types of pyrethrum sprays.

Pyrethrum kills annoying insects quickly while DDT retains its killing power for a long time. The use of both insecticides gives the household complete protection against the dangers and discomforts of insects.

A Deadly Combination— Kills All Insects

To be sure you get **FLIT SURFACE SPRAY**, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy **FLIT**, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.

For long-lasting protection, *use* **FLIT** *Surface Spray*

For quick killing power, rely on **FLIT**

Delhi Letter

From
Our Special Correspondent

The Price Of Partition

NEW DELHI,

The Board of the Punjab Economic Enquiry in its latest report has revealed certain facts, which if studied dispassionately, could have far reaching effects on the problem of Partition of India. The enquiry relates to twenty villages in the Ludhiana District and their study by the Board shows the effects the war had on the economic life of the village folk.

It is explained that pressure on land in the tract has been heavy and unemployment and under-employment prevailed generally all over the countryside before the war. In this small area, as many as 673 men joined the army during the war 299 of whom were Sikhs and 111 Chamars. All through the war great deal of money flowed into the tract from those working outside in the army and elsewhere.

Generally speaking, a sepoy on duty on the average sends Rs. 10 ; Lance Naik Rs. 15, a Naik Rs. 20, a Havildar Rs. 25, a Jamadar Rs. 50 and a Subedar Rs. 75 per month. These amounts increased, when the soldiers went on field duty. During a period of nineteen months, from April 1943 to November 1944, the twenty villages received, by money orders from those in service outside, Rs. 386,366 thereby giving an average per month of Rs. 20,335 for the twenty villages, Rs. 1,017 per village and Rs. 15/10 per remitter.

The soldiers also brought money when they came home on leave or sent cash through friends or relatives. Quite a large number of soldiers deposited their savings in their accounts in the Army Offices. Estimates made revealed that this amount almost equalled the amount remitted through post offices. It will be thus seen that the Central Exchequer paid nearly eight lakhs of rupees to twenty villages in the Punjab in a short period of nineteen months.

*

Bill Of Costs

The report reveals that persons holding Commissioned ranks in the Army were largely interested in land. A Lieutenant and his brother, for example, purchased 1.25 acres of agricultural land for Rs. 2,016. Previously this family owned only 0.34 acres. The Lieutenant also brought a residential house in the village for Rs. 3,000. A Subedar bought two acres of land for Rs. 4,607 and also took a mortgage for Rs. 3,000. The number of pensioners in the tract was 254, mostly retired from the Army. They were receiving Rs. 43,644 annually by way of pensions, thus giving an average of Rs. 140 per year per pensioner or Rs. 12 per month. According to reliable reports, fifty per cent of the Indian Army is drawn from the Punjab. The present strength of the army is about a million men. It would thus be seen that about half a million men in the Army are drawn from the Punjab. If nearly a thousand men could save and remit Rs. 5 lakhs a year to their homes, it is obvious that the savings of five lakh men would not be less than Rs. 25 crores a year. All this is in addition to pensions paid to the Punjabee soldiers.

There are a large number of Cantonments in the Punjab which have enriched a large number of Army Contractors. Rough estimates place Army's expenditure in Punjab alone at Rs. 40 crores a year. At least half of this amount shall cease to be paid by the Hindustan after partition is completed.

Perennial demands for financial assistance by Bengal on the Central Exchequer and the money spent on Baluchistan, Tribal Areas strategic railways and on the North West Frontier Province will not be less than 40 crores. The Punjab and Sind, on one side will lose all the money they receive today by way of salaries and pensions, contractors profits, and civil aviation, tele-communications and deficit on Railway systems, but they shall also be called upon to pay for the administration and development of Baluchistan Tribal areas and North West Frontier Provinces.

The policy followed by the Sind and Bengal Governments in regard to recruitment to services has begun to have repercussions elsewhere, such as the United Provinces. Elimination of Pakistanee Mussalmans from the services of the Central Government of Hindustan is regarded as certainly. It is only a question of time.

*

Sorely Pressed

India often hears the views of her leaders from London. It is through the courtesy of Reuters that the recent opinions of Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were made available to the Indian newspaper reading and radio listening public. The Indian newspapermen are generally passed by and only foreign correspondents are honoured. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru gives a Press conference—only for the benefit of foreign correspondents. Foreign correspondents have free access to the highest and mightiest in New Delhi, while Indian correspondents often have to cool their heels under a tree. In the West, the national correspondents have always the first priority, in India they have no priority at all. That a prophet is not honoured in his own country, is their sole consolation.

Yes, the language of India shall be Urdu or Hindustani. There shall be no foreigner allowed to operate Indian industries. On platform, full denunciation of the foreigner, but in private life absolute worship of the foreigner. European born women dominated the Inter-relations Conference and were paid handsome tribute for their sacrifice. Indian women were elbowed out. Similar is the case of Indian correspondents. This is the shape of Swaraj in New Delhi.

*

Hospital Stakes

Delhi's hospitals are often a curse to a poor man. Even before the war, corruption in Delhi's hospitals was only next to Railways and Public Works Department. The case of women's hospitals is even worse. There are two women's hospitals in Delhi, Lady Hardinge and Victoria Zanana. Both the hospitals were started with public subscription.

They are financed by large grants in aid by the Government of India or by the local administration. They are managed by Committees over which neither the Government nor the public has any control. I produce below a letter addressed by a Gazetted Officer of the Government of India to the Doctor in Charge of the Lady Hardinge Hospital which will illustrate my point.

"My daughter has been under treatment and observation in the hospital as an out-patient for the last two or three months. She was pronounced to be weak and anaemic and the prescribed medicines were being administered all these days. She had low temperature, heart palpitation, pain in the back, etc. for which also she was under observation and treatment. Even X-Ray photographs were taken of her in this connection."

"She was admitted into the hospital on May 9 at about 12 noon, with signs of labour pains, Doctors did not examine her till 8 p.m. At about 8 p.m. she had very frequent pains-the signs heralding impending child birth—and she was, therefore, removed to the delivery table."

"My daughter was examined on the delivery table by the doctor concerned at about 8 p. m. who is stated to have instructed her subordinate to sit by the side of my daughter and have constant and continuous watch over her pulse beats, because she had complained of extreme heart palpitation. My daughter says that nothing of that kind was done and that the subordinate doctor went away after a few minutes, leaving the patient alone. She was left alone on the table, to fend for herself as best as she could. No doctor was in attendance, although this was specifically a doctor's case. At about 9 p. m. the child birth took place of its own accord and there was nobody to modulate the force of ejection so as to prevent injury to her body. The consequence was that, on account of the force of the ejection, her skin was torn, thus necessitating putting my daughter under chloroform for putting some stitches on the torn skin. It is my belief that this could have been possibly avoided if a doctor had been in attendance to modulate the force of delivery."

As nobody was present to receive the baby on a platter, the ejected baby gladed down and fell into the bucket below, placed to receive the flow of blood, water and other refuses of the womb after delivery. It was a miracle that the child did not die and did not receive any bodily injuries, so far as I can see or feel, either of a temporary or permanent character. If the child survives today and is healthy, then that is not due to the hospital authorities, who by their gross negligence at a most critical time had expose the new-born baby to a dangerous situation in which even death could have been possible. If that had happened, only one more casuality in the hospital register, but irreparable loss to the parents and their relatives. As I have already started, it was a miracle that the child did not die."

As soon as the child fell down with a thud, the helpless mother cried at her top voice, in order to attract attention. After a minute or two, the sister arrived at the table side. She immediately attended to the baby, who was drenched in the bucket in blood and dirt. Then the doctor arrived and started a hot discussion according to the testimony of my daughter, as to whose responsibility it was to attend to the child—whether the doctor's or the sister's. My daughter remonstrated and appealed to them to stop discussion and attend to the baby. The sister, it should be said to her credit, took pity and immediately attended to the child."

"My daughter furtner says that there was again a controversy between the doctor and the sister regarding the umbilical cord. It would appear that the doctor wanted to pull it out and that the sister remonstrated, saying that the cord would be ejected out of its own accord in a few minutes and that pulling might lead to breaking of the cord, with dangerous consequences to the patient. Ultimately the sister's opinion would appear to have prevailed."

This happened in New Delhi's first class and only women's hospital. It will be thus seen that it is a sheer waste of public money to start new hospitals, unless the staff employed at these hospital is not only made efficient, but was taught to have human feelings and some regard to its duty. The whole system needs a thorough overhaul.

There have been serious complaints about the treatment meted out to patients at both women's hospitals in Delhi. It is high time that a proper enquiry into their management was instituted. The Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, Mr. Zahid Hussain when he was Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, had made an enquiry into the working of the Lady Hardinge College and Hospital. Unfortunately his report never saw the light of the day. It was shelved. Its publication would have made revelations. Both these hospitals should be taken over by the Government. That step alone will bring them under public control and supervision.

A variation of the old story of the Goose that laid the golden eggs and a Delhi Hospital scandal.

BIG MONEY ON THE ROUNDABOUT

(Continued from Page 7)

On gold, too, a profit of 50 to 60 per cent. was netted.

And so went on the happy, carefree lives of several people in France. Those who bought French currency were glad to get valuable pounds instead, even when they had to forfeit a third its value.

Intrator thought he was fairly safe with his diplomatic customers.

Raised Cost Of Living

But M. Blum, who before taking over the Premiership had heard of the activities of a "three-Continent gang"—as it came to be known—decided to put an end to its activities, and ordered the rounding-up of the offenders.

Their illegal trade, it was then said, nad contributed towards raising the cost of living in France.

One day Intrator and his "staff" were sitting quietly in their office in the Champs Elysees when French police called. As they walked into the premises Intrator and his accountant were "stock-taking."

Spread on a desk were lists of names of every man and woman who had sought the services of, and were still dealing with, intrator.

How He Did It

When the place was searched the police found an impressive quantity of securities in gold and various currencies.

Current reports, though unconfirmed, said at the time that the gang made a profit of £31,250 monthly, and had in six months handled nearly £840,000.

Questioned by the police, intrator explained how his bank functioned. The principle was to supply French francs to foreigners in Paris and use foreign currencies paid in exchange.

Egyptians and British paid in pounds which were then exchanged into dollars.

The dollars were then sent to New York, where they were sold against Swiss francs. These in turn were exchanged for French francs on the Paris black market. French francs were again exchanged against pounds, and so on.

On every transaction the gang made a profit and always found a customer looking for one of the currencies handled.

Together with Intrator nearly 100 people were taken into custody, including a woman well known in Cairo society, a Syrian and a number of youths and students.

Those with relatives in Cairo sent frantic cables asking for help, and soon Cairo banks were busy sending bails.

While Intrator and his accomplices were under arrest the Paris police carried on investigations with Scotland Yard.

Meanwhile a French police detective came to Cairo and opened an inquiry with every bank to find more clues, and he was given useful information.

Popular Figure

Intrator's arrest caused no surprise in Cairo, but made many people sad. He was a man about society, a member of two clubs, and a popular figure at all functions.

He was born in Berlin, left Germany at the beginning of the anti-Jewish persecutions, and had settled in Egypt in 1934.

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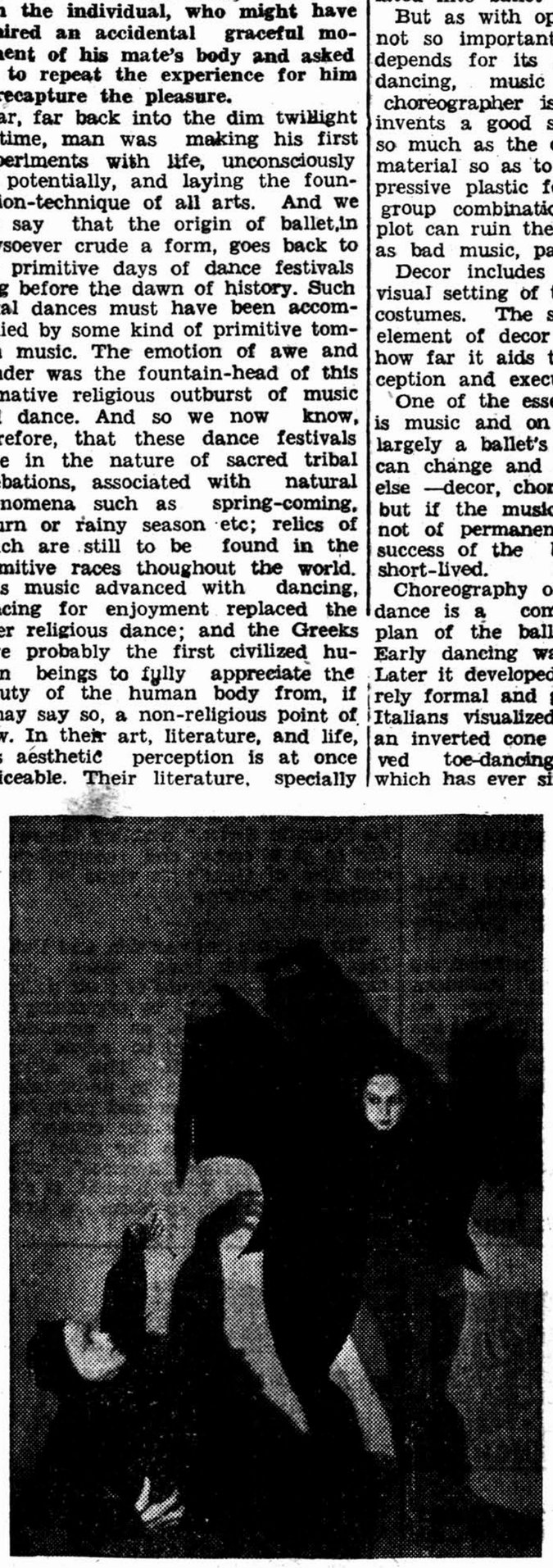


The Harmonious Unity Of Music, Painting, And Plastic Art —That Is THE BALLET

By: Habib Tanvir

(LEFT) 'FOKIEN' AND KRAV CHENKO (Russian Ballet)

Dancing is as primitive as Time. It goes back to the pre-historic era of civilization, traces of which are still to be found illustrated in the art of the Stone Age.

The first man to conceive dancing as an art form undoubtedly must have been the individual, who might have admired an accidental graceful movement of his mate's body and asked her to repeat the experience for him to recapture the pleasure.

Far, far back into the dim twilight of time, man was making his first experiments with life, unconsciously yet potentially, and laying the foundation-technique of all arts. And we can say that the origin of ballet,in howsoever crude a form, goes back to the primitive days of dance festivals long before the dawn of history. Such ritual dances must have been accompanied by some kind of primitive tom-tom music. The emotion of awe and wonder was the fountain-head of this primative religious outburst of music and dance. And so we now know, therefore, that these dance festivals were in the nature of sacred tribal celebations, associated with natural phenomena such as spring-coming, return or rainy season etc; relics of which are still to be found in the primitive races thoughout the world.

As music advanced with dancing, dancing for enjoyment replaced the older religious dance; and the Greeks were probably the first civilized human beings to fully appreciate the beauty of the human body from, if I may say so, a non-religious point of view. In their art, literature, and life, this aesthetic perception is at once noticeable. Their literature, specially drama, both tragic and comic, reveals the first origin in civilized world of a kind of ballet-opera, composed of legendary characters of early Greek history, and based on mining and dancing. These were probably the first choreographic dances. (Hereit may be pointed out that the word 'choreography' derives from two Greek words 'Khoreia'—dancing and 'graphein'? write, meaning dance-designing).

The Daughter Of Music

The development of music gave birth to opera, which in its earliest forms, was composed of music miming and dancing, but side by side with music, which became more and more a predominant part of opera, there also developed miming and dancing, and from them sprang the independent art of ballet.

During the Renaissance in Europe after the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Italy, with its rich classical traditions, became the forerunner of Opera and Ballet as two separate art forms. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century, very elaborate ballets were performed in France and Italy from which countries the Russians learnt their first lesson in stage-dancing. The famous Russian State Ballet-School was the product of Italian and French teachers, but very soon both the Italian and French schools of dancing fell into the doldrums and there evolved gradually a Russian school which in dancing was to become at a time the guiding spirit of the world.

Elements Of Ballet

Just as Opera is story told in music Ballet is story told in dance. Ballet is a harmonious unity of music, painting, and plastic art. To these three elements may be added a fourth, namely fiction. The stories commonly used in ballet pertain to myths and legends and fairy tales of a country. But great progress has been made now in this sphere, and today almost any story can be translated into ballet form with facility.

But as with opera, story or plot is not so important with ballet, which depends for its success mainly on dancing, music and decor. A good choreographer is not he, who selects or invents a good story for this ballet, so much as the one, who handles his material so as to devise the most expressive plastic forms, and effective group combinations. Nevertheless a bad plot can ruin the effect just as much as bad music, painting or dancing.

Decor includes the scenery or the visual setting of the dancing and also costumes. The success of the visual element of decor depends entirely on how far it aids the tone of the conception and execution of a ballet.

One of the essential parts of ballet is music and on it indeed depends largely a ballet's lasting success. You can change and redevise everything else —decor, choreography and plot— but if the music, is indifferent and not of permanent interest, then the success of the ballet is doubtful or short-lived.

Choreography of the design of the dance is a complete and detailed plan of the ballet, based on plot. Early dancing was mostly mimetic. Later it developed in Italy into a purely formal and gymnastic form. The Italians visualized human figure as an inverted cone and so first conceived toe-dancing as an art form which has ever since become the part and parcel of Western ballet. Toe-dancing was introduced about 1830, and its chief exponents were Tallioni and Elssler, whereas bare-foot dancing was an even later development and did not come in until about 1906 when that famous American dancer Isodora Duncan introduced it.

Modern School

Modern ballet is the outcome of a movement, carried on by Isodora Duncan and Michael Fokine early in the twentieth century in revolt against the formality of traditional ballet and with the object of introducing freer ballet style. Since then ballet has progressed consistently and rapidly, and has now reached a stage which makes it impossible to comprehend how comparatively recent and modern is this art. Since Isodora Duncan, many more improvements have been made and modern ballet is the creative dance of today as practised in Central Europe and U.S.A. It originated in Pre-Hitler Germany and its chief exponents are Kurt Joos, the famous German choreographer and Rudolf Von Laban a Hungarian, the founder of the new school of dancing. England and Russia are two conservative countries, which have preserved their national classical ballet intact even to this day unlike Central Europe and America which have made great progress in this field.

And today even dancers of the classical school of ballet are realizing the importance of contemporary dance which is typified by movement as against traditional dance which lays main emphasis on pose.

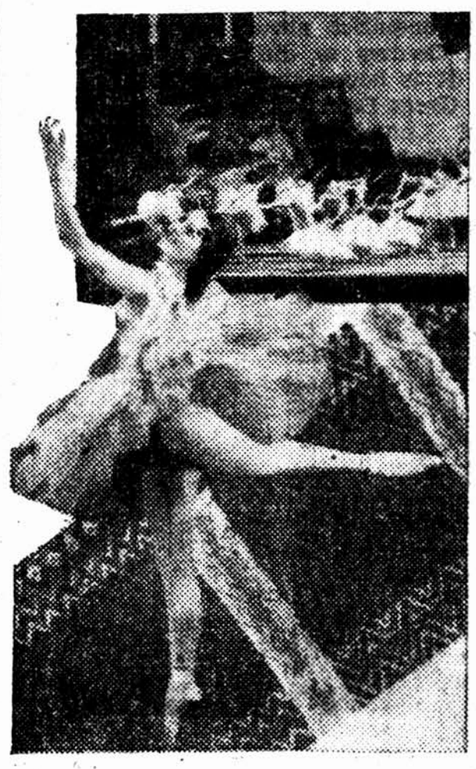
Contemporary dance has developed its own music, decor and stories. But it is independent of all these arts inas-much as it seeks to express itself purely through plastic forms. Dancing even in the west is now an art in itself. And in Europe and America it is becoming a necessary part of a child's education. It's educative value is immense. It brings about freedom of mind, body and spirit, so necessary for the healthy growth of a nation's youth.

PAVLOVA

Indian Synthesis

In India the art of ballet does not exist. Weak attempts are being made by certain theatrical groups like the IPTA and I.N.T. to synthisize Indian dance forms into ballet. In order to achieve his end, if the technique of modern western ballet is mastered by our contemporary Indian dancers, as has already been done by artists like Ram Gopal and Uday Shankar, with a view to harness it for Indian purposes, then certainly it would not be very difficult for us to create a national ballet of our own. And it is a happy sign that people are already taking interest in his most modern art form as is obvious by the reception of our recent ballets staged in India and the fact that there already exists a school of modern dancing in Bombay, run by that Austrian ballerina Hilde Molger, where Indian children are taking their fist lessons in ballet.

We are a race just reviving after a frustration by long suffering and slavery. Today when we are about to get back our national identity, what we most badly need is beauty which is the source of life and happiness. And it is time we went back to our rich *traditions of art and culture* and helped revive them and infuse in them the new spirit of progr-



AN ITALIAN BALLERINA

Let us talk it over —

As I sit here in the hushed silence of the firs and cedars, I wonder why this place should have been called as 'Modern Cafe' by 'Mine Host.'

But I make a mistake by calling him so far he is only the owner of a chain of hotels and has none of the human (and therefore endearing) qualities of 'Mine Host' whom we come across in the English novel. A master of millions staying in a far-removed place from his property, why should he bother about the mere name of his hotels when the hired managerial staff brings him handsome returns?

* * * *

But all the same I, should like to tell 'Mine Host' and a host of them that after all, the name does count a lot in attracting the visitors, and more so, in holding their interest once they have arrived. 'Once bitten twice shy is human nature, notwithstanding our pride in describing the present era as an age of adventure. And what else is it, if not an adventure for a Punjabi, Bengali, Sindhi and Maratha to go sight-seeing in the famed South despite the pain of subsisting on Idli, Dosa Annam and Rasam that pepper stuff which draws the essence of your ego through the eyes! Mind you, here I am only talking about the middle class Punjabis and Bengalis, Sindhis and Marathas (a people who have taken on a new and most welcome travel-conciousness) who have got to put up with such 'Modern Hotels' and 'Neo Cafes' unlike their more affluent brothers who stay in European styles hotels and enjoy a wide range of choice in meat, fish, fruits, bread, butter, cakes and pastries of all travellers.

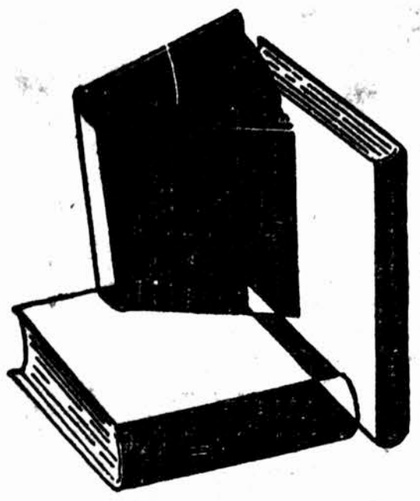
Oh! not for them the country-wide sugar and wheat scarcity. But I am afraid, they are showing the first symptoms of suffering from the quit *India' scare!* That's why my appeal to 'Mine Host' in absentia to be more discreet in how he names (which means advertises) his hospitality for the benefit of the newly initiated travellers

* * * *

Take for instance the place where I am at present staying in one of the South Indian cities. Its appearance is far from "modern" in spite of the neon lights blazing its signboard. As for the service it isn't so clean or efficient—the salient qualities for anything aspiring to be modern.

We cannot afford to ape the standards of our European competitors and customers whose numbers will dwindle away by and by. However, the Indian proprietors would do well to emulate the latter methods of building up a clientale. After all there is something like the psychology of a customer who can be won over by the mere name of a place The skill lies in giving an entising but at the same time non-committal name to a hotel. Why call it 'modern' hotel or "Cafe de Luxe" when more simple names like the Firs Hotel or the Glen or the Bird Wood sound so inviting and charming?

—Leela.



A MISCELLANY

RANDOM SELECTIONS (National Information and Publications Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 2/8).

This is an attractive bouquet of some eleven articles from the pen of noted writers, which had appeared in various journals under the aegis of the National Press Syndicate. Among these writers are such well-known names as Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, and Messrs. J. B. Kripalani (President of the I. N. Congress), Asoka Mehta, C. E. M. Joad, Mulk Raj Anand, J. H. Cousins, C. Rajagopalachariar, Amiya Chakravarty and Prof. M L. Dantwala.

Mr. Asoka Mehta writes about his Socialist comrade Jai Prakash Narain, Mr. Mulk Raj Anand about H. G Wells, Prof. Joad about the future of Western Civilization, Dr. Cousins about the boundaries of Art and "C. R." about "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the great prohibitionist.

INDIAN TREES

TREES OF INDIA. By Charles McCann. With 78 coloured plates and 17 Black-and-White Illustrations. Published by D. B. Taraporevala and Sons, Bombay. Price Rs. 13.

Lovers of nature and students of botany will warmly welcome this illustrated and attractively got-up publication which may well serve as a guide-book to some of the best known Indian trees, especially those that are to be commonly found in the Indian towns and villages. Mr. McCann is joint curator of the Bombay Natural History Society and appears in this work not only as a lover of Indian flora but as an experienced botanist too. The coloured plates, of which there are as many as 78, and other black and white sketches of Indian plants show that he is a good artist also.

Mr. McCann deals with his subject in as simple and non-technical style as he can, so as to enable even a lay reader to equip himself with interesting knowledge of the origins, habitats, uses and other particulars of the trees and plant-life he sees about him. In a 30-page introduction the author prepares the uninitiated reader for an understanding of the simple technical phraseology used in the detailed treatment of the various trees. There are also over a dozen pages of line drawings showing types of roots, stems, leaves, fruits, etc., which help the reader to understand the classification of the flora.

It is a pity that the author has given, in most cases, only the Latin and English names of the trees of India. With a little effort, he could have easily ascertained their Indian names and these should have been given along with the Latin names. One hopes that in any future edition of the book this defect will be remedied. There are two other defects which too need to be rectified. There is no index of the trees and for lack of it the reader has to waste his time in finding out where exactly the description of a particular tree occurs. Lastly, such common Indian trees as the jack, bamboo and areca-nut, which one meets with in most of the villages of India, are not included in the book—not to say anything of the giants of the Indian forests, like teak, deodar, pine, dhup and vateria Indica, or the rarer but much prized trees like sandalwood, rosewood, blackwood and ebony. Indeed, the reader gets an impression that the trees dealt with in the present work are the trees mostly to be found in Western India. It is to be hoped that one more volume at least will come out of the same pen as that of the present author, covering all the well-known Indian trees which have been left out of the present work for one reason or other. This is not meant by any means to suggest that Mr. McCann has not laid the Indian public under a deep debt of gratitude by his present scholarly and fascinating work. The book deserves to be in the library shelf of every nature lover in India.

R. K. P.

AMERICAN WRITERS

LANDMARKS IN AMERICAN LITERATURE, (B.B.C. Pamphlet published by the Oxford University Press. Price 12 Ans.)

In this short volume is reviewed the work of a few prominent American writters. T. S. Eliot's critique on Edgar Allan Poe is scintillating, but far too short. Geoffrey Grigson overpraises Hermann Melville. Mr. Pritchett's review of Mark Twain is delightful, while the little essay on the contemporary American Short Story is far too sketchy an affair. However, much good is compressed in a limited space and one should not complain.

L. G. KHARE.

GANDHI AND PAKISTAN

TO THE PROTAGONISTS OF PAKISTAN. By Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi Series, Vol. V. Edited and published by Anand T. Hingorani, Karachi. Price Rs. 6/8.

"My whole soul rebels against the idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines. To assent to such a doctrine is for me denial of God....But that is my belief. I cannot thrust it down the throats of the Muslims who think that they are a different nation."

"As a man of non-violence, I cannot forcibly resent the proposed partition if the Muslims of India really insist upon it. But I can never be a willing party to the vivisection. I would employ every non-violent means to prevent it."

These two passages, culled from the writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, fairly sum up his views on the subject of Hindu-Muslim relations and vivisection of India on the basis of Pakistan. Mr. Hingorani has got together in this volume most of the important articles on the subject contributed by Gandhiji to the pages of "Harijan" since 1939, as well as extracts from press reports of the interviews on the same subject given by Gandhiji from time to time. Copious appendices containing the "Lahore Resolution" of the Muslim League, the Cripps Proposals, the "August 1942" resolution of the A.I.C.C., the "Rajaji Formula", the Cabinet Mission's Statement of May 16, 1946, and other important documentary material, have been given at the end of the book. The volume which is neatly got up like all the publications of Mr. Hingorani, is a welcome addition to his "Gandhi Series," enabling the reader to gt a correc and comprehensive idea of Gandhiji's views on the subject of Pakistan.

The National Information and Publications Limited have taken one more step in pursuance of their policy to educate the public by organising a series of handbooks on economic topics. The series will be edited by Professor C. N. Vakil. This series will help the layman to understand with ease the complex and changing economic problems of the country.

The first volume in the series entitled "Our Sterling Balances", written by Professor Vakil himself, is expected to be ready in about a fortnight.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Our President, Shri B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, paid a visit to the Children's Reading Room, organised by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Wilson College. He was accompanied by Miss Indumati Chimanlal, Parliamentary Secretary, Swami Kuvalayanand, Chairman of the Physical Education Board, and Brother Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. The President walked in between the Reading Room tables with keen interest, and watched the children absorbed in books. He then addressed the boys and girls in simple Hindustani, and repeated his talk in Gujarati and Marathi for the benefit of those who understood these languages.

In his brief speech, Premier Kher said that in India not much attention was being paid to the interests and requirements of children who were almost neglected in other countries, particularly in Russia, every locality was equipped with Library-cum-Playground centres for children. He introduced to them the Balkan-ji-Bari, and relating its activities of "entertainment and education," advised them to join its centres wherever they were. He also suggested the use of mechanical toys in the Reading Room for better and further education and entertainment of children, and demonstrated to the organisers the Auto-Education Game, presented to him by Shri Prataprai G. Mehta of Jaipur, and which in turn, he has kindly presented to the Balkan-ji-Bari, to enable children to take advantage of it.

Shri Balasaheb Kher added that children were the national wealth, and if we did not take care of them, the future generation would suffer. In the conclusion, he congratulated the Organisers of the Reading Room for the splendid work they were doing.

After that, many boys and girls made enquiries about the Balkan-ji-Bari Centres in different localities, and it is hoped that they will join this Great Brotherhood of Children in large numbers. Let thus children learn to forget the differences created by their elders!

* * *

The following essay on an "Essay", by Brother Alfredo Borges of Bandra, may be found interesting by our young readers:—

The Essay has no specific structure like the Novel or the Drama which had already made their debut long before the Essay was born. In the Fifteenth Century there arose in Europe what might be termed a literary revolution....a change in the literary taste which gave birth to a new form of writing, namely the Essay.

The credit for this new but pleasant innovation goes to a Frenchman, Michael de Montaigne. In 1580 he published the first book of Essays which were hardly logical but which took the reading public by surprise. Such was the originality of his attempt that John Florro translated the Essays into English which version became the best-seller. The public soon clamoured for more.

As the loom of time went spinning on, this form of composition became more and more popular. Bacon made his first appearance in print with his Essays in the year 1597. The famous Irish Essayist, Richard Steele, in collaboration with Joseph Addison, wrote satirical Essays on the fashions and manners of contemporary society, in the Tatler. The year 1750 saw Dr. Johnson's Essays on morals, manners and literature in the "Rambler" and the "Idler".

The Essays has great diversity of form and treatment: personal in tone like the Essays of Elia (Charles Lamb), or a survey of some historical subject like Macaulay's Essays. "The Essay' says Alexander Smith, "is moulded by some central mood, whimsical, serious or satiric." Sir Edmund Gosse says that the style of the Essay should be a model of current cultivated ease of expression and the mirror of the best conversation.

The Nineteenth Century opened with William Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Thomas de Quincey, the Big Three. The Essay was becoming more and more prominent, till it assumed the status it holds in the field of modern literature. The more modern Essayists include such men as Max Beerbhom known for his wit and irony. E. V. Lucas with his confident urbanity and the most brilliant of them all. G. K. C. and Robert Lynd.

* * *

You are cordially invited to contribute to this "Corner"—Please send your attempts in essays, stories, games, tricks, smiles, drawings, photographs, anything, and they will be published with pleasure, if found suitable. Contributions may be sent to and full particulars about the Balkan-ji-Bari may be had from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21, to whom you may write for them, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
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Brother Mohan **Brother Prahalad**

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

Wanted Standards Of Architecture—Functions Of The Centre And Provinces—Slave-Mentality In Art—Tradition Crushed By Modern Trends—Bombay Can Give Lead—Export And Import Of Films—Requirements Of Art Training In Schools—Educational Scope Of Film And Radio.

The inaugural address delivered by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at the session of the Standing Committee of the legislature on Education held at Simla on May 20 was, in a way, reiteration of the educational policy of the Interim Government. He, however, struck an important note therein when he asserted "Education is a provincial subject. Provinces will, therefore, carry the actual work, but it is the task of the Centre to set a standard for national education." Here is a clear definition of the functions of the Central and Provincial Governments with respect to education.

Centre And Architecture

Education, if taken in its widest sense, should embrace arts and architecture, and the formulation of the standards of both should be the function of the Central Government in future also irrespective of its composition and powers. Though the Government's attitude towards other arts is so far not defined, its policy with regard to architecture was outlined by Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines and Power, in his presidential address at the conference of architects which met at New Delhi on 11-12-1946. Mr. Bhabha gave an indication of the objective of the Government when he said in conclusion, "Nor does India wish to import any foreign style of architecture. We must evolve our own new style of architecture which will be in keeping with ancient traditions and yet suit the needs of modern India." The emphasis on "ancient traditions" should be noted by the "importers" of foreign forms.

Nearly six months have passed, but the evolution of a national style of architecture has remained a dream. Perhaps the Government has pinned its hopes on the academic machinery through which the National Cultural Trust would operate if the same is founded. The official constructional programmes, however, cannot await execution indefinitely, nor can private enterprise be halted pending the announcement of a policy by the Government.

The Central Government ought to give guidance to provinces by setting definite standards of architecture. But the failure on its part to do so should not be cited by the Provincial Governments as an excuse to ignore the formulation of a sound policy which forms a preliminary stage in the right approach to the problem of architecture. To-day the work of construction and reconstruction is proceeding apace throughout the country, but it is obviously not governed by any national policy.

No Standards

Bombay promises to be to the forefront of the constructional projects in India. The town-planning scheme of the Mandvi area, which was devastated by explosions and fires in 1944, is reported to have been completed by the Municipality. It will be shortly submitted to the Corporation for sanction and to the Government for approval. The scheme will involve constructional work on an extensive scale and will turn out to be an architectural project of great importance.

The Government of Bombay has again comprehensive housing schemes in hand. It has appointed a Provincial Housing Advisory Committee for the purpose and five sub-committees as recommended by the latter. The construction of a structure intended for any purpose is essentially a problem of architecture. Housing schemes should, therefore, be governed by the principles of beauty and not merely of utility. But the Government is not known to have realised the supreme need of fixing any standards of architecture.

The Government has also offered encouragement to the District Building Committees to resume their programmes of constructing primary schools wherever they are needed. On the other hand, it has appointed an art education committee to whom one of the terms of reference is to recommend reorganisation of art education in such a way that the same should fulfil the needs of aesthetic culture in primary and secondary schools. The architectural design of the school plays no small role in the aesthetic training of children. It is consequently for the art committee to recommend, and not for the District Building Committees to select at random, designs of new school buildings. The Government ought to devise ways and means to co-ordinate the efforts of the various bodies which are concerned directly or indirectly with the work of construction.

Modern Architecture

An aquarium will shortly be added to the list of monuments in Bombay, but the design of the same, as shown in an artist's drawing published in a local journal, does not appear in any respect like that of an "Indian monument." The so-called modern architecture, which is expected to be the standard for future undertakings in the absence of any definite plan, will show to the world a distinct impress of slave-mentality retained by India in her artistic and cultural life even on the eve of regaining freedom. Why should an Indian building be a crude replica of any American structure? The reply will be found with no difficulty. The qualified architectural profession which has arogated to itself the privilege of designing a new India owes allegiance to foreign institutions and not to the indigenous traditions.

The finalised new lay-out for the southern section of the Back Bay Reclamation marks the official reaction to the voluminous criticism against the monstrosities at Marine Drive which "modern" architecture has presented to Bombay as its superfine forms. The qualified profession has failed to give to India anything which can be acclaimed as original and national in spirit. It has, moreover, rendered a great disservice to her by crushing down her own distinctive tradition.

Role Of Bombay

The disease is deep-rooted and therefore, demands drastic measures for its eradication. The Central Government should treat architecture and arts as important as education and should lay down sound principles for the organisation and administration of both. Architecture of modern India should be Indian and in keeping with the tradition. Bombay is in a position to give a right lead to the rest of the country. It has, in the architectural section of the Sir J.J. School of Art, a premier architectural institution in the country and it should reorganise the same as a centre for the revival of the tradition and for the evolution of a national style.

At present the school of architecture owes loyalty to the Royal Institute of British Architects. It should now be taught to turn its face to India and to stand on its own legs. The art education committee has to make suggestions to the Government also for the reorganisation of the architectural education in the province, and the committee should not miss to recommend "Indianisation" of the architectural curriculum.

The school should be retained and developed as a section of the art department. It should, on no account, be separated from the latter and placed under any other department or any external agency. Bombay will play an eminent role in the task of eliminating the architectural vagaries of the day, if the provincial government will organise its school of architecture as a truly Indian institution and will formulate definite standards of architecture.

For Venice Show

The eighth International Exhibition of Cinematograph Art will be held in Venice in August or September. The Government of India, it is understood, has asked those interested in the film industry to suggest four pictures which they consider suitable for exhibition.

The Ramakrishna Mandir at Belur. A type of monument which India is still capable of designing.

Since no producer will ever consider his own pictures unsuitable for exhibition in any show, there will probably ensue a scramble to be one of the lucky four selections.

Those interested in the film industry should be left out from the selection panel. To show the best of the art of film-production and a true picture of Indian life in every exhibition held in foreign countries should be the chief aim of the Government; and in order to achieve that aim ,the Government should adopt the right procedure of appointing a committee of scholars and experts who are not connected with the industry in any way and of leaving to it the work of selection. If all producers were gifted with a sound judgment and a keen sense of discrimination, the film industry should have, by this time, attained perfection.

Film Trade

A Czechoslovak delegation is reported to have left for India to negotiate for the exhibition of Czechoslovak films in Calcutta, Bombay and other large cities. The Government should accept the principle of making discrimination between the trade in films and the trade in "consumers' goods." It should, besides censorship, frame special regulations for the import of foreign films and for the exhibition of Indian films outside India. The possibility of reactions on the moral and cultural life of the people and not merely protection to the country's film industry should be the main consideration in framing such regulation.

And to show, to the foreign countries, faithful impressions of the various aspects of Indian life should be the main consideration in imposing control over the export of Indian films. Foreign countries will form a low opinion about India if they will see, on the screen, crude imitations, in Indian settings, of the third rate western stunt pictures. At present a few self-styled cultural ambassadors in the rank of Indian producers have begun to search for fortune in foreign markets under the veil of cultural contacts. In fact cultural contacts should be the concern of the State and representative institutions and not a vocation of adventurers or fortune-seekers. Export trade of films should be encouraged, but rigid control should be exercised over selections.

Art In Schools

Training in self-expression in the early stages of the education of children is accepted in advanced countries as one of the aims of teaching art to them. From it has emerged the phenomenon popularly known as "child art." Britain has appreciated the values of the new trends of the aesthetic training in schools. In spite of that the exhibition of children's drawings arranged by the Royal Drawing Society at Guild Hall, London, in March last was reported to have failed to show any appreciable advance over the orthodox method. It seems that the progressive school in Britain has still to counteract conservatism on the part of the Royal Drawing Society.

The Art Education Committee of Bombay is not likely to miss to recommend to the Government the new methods of the aesthetic training in schools. But conservatives, who are against teaching free expression in schools will probably give free expression to their feelings against such an innovation. The results of their pet orthodox method have gone against them. In the interest of the education of children the Government should ignore every opposition or reactionary move from interested quarters.

The new methods will demand recruitment of artist-teachers to take the place of drawing teachers. It will also require adjustments in the curriculum of training colleges. Trained teachers will have to fulfil the requirements of the new method in smaller schools which will not be in a position to engage artist-teachers. The training colleges will, therefore, have to initiate students in the method of teaching self-expression and art-appreciation.

Audio Visual Education

The "Children's Reading Room" organised by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Wilson College should be acknowledged as one of the useful activities of the institution. Such amenities should be provided on a permanent basis and should be organised in such a manner that they can counteract the influence of unhealthy environments. It is surprising that the institutions interested in the educational and cultural advancement of children do not agitate against the constant exposure of children to the influences which lead to their miseducation.

Prominent among such influences are the commonplace film songs broad-cast in profusion by the All-India Radio, road-side exhibitions of huge cinema posters and films of low standards. The radio and films are recognised as important audio-visual aides to education, but they will not function as such to their maximum capacity, if they are exploited only to the extent of "school broadcasts" and "educational shorts." The possibility of miseducation by both will be greatly minimised if the entire machinery of film-production and all the programmes of the radio are planned predominantly from the point of view of education of children and also of adults.

ROMANCE ON THE 5-50 FAST

(Continued from page 23)

caused..glug..sorrow to your heart and blackness to your face."

I opened my eyes. The sorrow lifted from my heart. My face cleared and it was again the charming profile that you have all admired. I stood up and held out my arms. "Dearest" I whispered slowly she got up. Love was shining in her eyes. Swaying like a lily stalk she stood up and drooped into my arms. I held her there..

I wish the story ended here dear reader and so would you. But is was not to be. "Cut" rasped coice behind me and the whirring of the camera stopped. The lights were turned off and we fell apart. "No good" boomed the voice of the Director: "We have to do it again."

"Whew", said the fat man as he took off his hat.

The pious lady dropped her rosary, stood up and yawned!

At a Gloucester Festival a visitor wished to enter the Cathedral during one of the performances. On demanding admission he was told he could not enter without a ticket

"D'you mean to tell me" he exclaimed, indignantly, "that I shall require a ticket to enter the Kingdom of Heaven?"

"Well, no," explained the steward, "but you won't hear Mme—sing in Heaven."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

June 2!

Once again the Day of Destiny is approaching! The Zero Hour is about to strike! The last hurdle on India's road to freedom is about to be crossed! The country stands poised on the threshold of a new dawn!.....so on and so forth. Blah, blah, blah!

Will this day mark the eclipse of United India and the advent of Pakistan? Will it put an end to the present bitterness or will it cause its further intensification?

What has Lord Louis Mountbatten brought with him from London? Or has he brought anything at all? Is there something that COULD be brought from London? Or was it here all the time, only waiting to be discovered by US?

Is it then the Cabinet Mission plan, after all? Two Constituent Assemblies —or three? Partition? Exchange of populations? Delimitation of boundaries through an international commission? Joint defence or division of the armed forces? Dominion status for those who raised the flag of complete independence seventeen years ago? The protection of the British Empire for those who have talked of the Kingdom of the Holy Koran?

If I hadn't given up the game of political speculation ever since the Gandhi-Jinnah talks broke down to discredit all the optimistic stuff printed on this Page, then I would have gone on record to predict that June 2 would not be the end, but the beginning, of yet another series of political parleys; that the humiliating spectacle of Indian leaders making pilgrimage to the Viceregal Lodge will be repeated for the umpteenth time; that a FOREIGN imperialist Viceroy will appeal to us, the Indians, for unity and since we will oblige him by being as disunited as ever, he will assume the role of arbiter and give an award with which both the Congress and the League will be almost equally displeased. And so the sun will yet not set....

Begad, Sir, Winston Churchill has always been right. These d——d natives DON'T want to go out of our Empire!

*

Prithvi Khan Presents....

This happened in the Aligarh of about 15 years ago, when the shadow of Pakistan had not fallen across the lawns and the quadrangles of the University.

Morning prayers were compulsory and the Prayer Monitor marked the attendance register in the mosque every morning. Those who were too lazy to leave their beds so early and were, therefore, absent, were fined two annas per day. Most of them were content to pay three rupees, twelve annas with their other dues every month. But not so a student called SHER KHAN, fair-complexioned sturdy lad from the Frontier, who went up straight to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

"This is unfair, Sir", he said, "This prayer fine, I mean. I am exempted from prayers or even from attending the theology class".

"And why should you be exempted?"

"Because, Sir, I am not a Muslim. And non-Muslim students are exempted.....

"If you are not a Muslim, what IS your religion?"

"I am a Hindu, Sir".

"Now, look here, my dear Sher Khan", said the Pro-Vice-Chancellor in a kind solicitous tone; "I know it is difficult to get up early, specially in these cold winter days. And I know many boys can't afford to pay four rupees extra every month. But don't change your religion for the sake of a paltry amount like that. Here, take this". And he placed four rupees on the table. "I'll pay the fine for you".

"Thank you, Sir", the boy smiled, "but I AM a Hindu".

"But what about your name?", said the old man, "Sher Khan....".

"Well, Sir, 'Sher' means a tiger. And I didn't know tigers were Hindus or Muslims".

"Your father's name?"

"Sikandar Khan. And Alexander, as you know, was not a Muslim".

"But what about KHAN? How can you call yourself a Khan?"

The young man from the Frontier drew himself to his full height. "I call myself a Khan, Sir, because I am a Pathan and come from the land of the freedom-loving Pathans".

I was reminded of this incidents when I went to the premiere of Prithvi Theatres' latest play, PATHAN, written by Pandit Bismil Peshawari and produced by Prithviraj Kapoor. Both of them happen to be Hindus. But they are both Pathans, and proud of it. And they have certainly served their people well by dramatising the spirit and the character of the Frontier Pathans in one of the finest, most moving and most powerful plays that has ever been seen on the Hindustani stage. And the name of Prithvi's character in the play is—SHER KHAN!

*

"Pathan"

I will go further and say that "Pathan" is THE best play ever produced on the modern Hindustani stage. By producing it, Prithvi has done a signal service to both the causes that are so dear to him—the cause of Unity and the renaissance of the Hindustani stage. With "Pathan" Prithvi Theatres (that began shakily with a spectacular but inconsequential "Shakuntala", and got established with the idealistic and popular but verbose and wordy "Deewar") has come of age, and come to stay. And the modern Hindustani stage play has finally ARRIVED.

As Prithvi points out in the preface to the programme, the Pathans are one of the most misunderstood and maligned communities in India. In the big cities of eastern and western India, "Pathan" means a watchman or, worse still, a money-lender. Mothers are said to frighten their children by saying, "Hush, or the Pathan will take you away." Even the great humanist Tagore's conception of the "Kabuliwala" was kindly but somewhat fierce and exotic. Prithvi has done a service not only to his fellow-pathans but to the whole country by presenting such a realistic and inspiring character-study of the Pathans, their code of honour, their courage and chivalry, their virile culture and simple graces.

But, unlike "Deewar", the virtues of this play are not limited to a lofty and idealistic purpose. "Pathan" is the work not only of a great patriot but a great producer. And because it is such good, wholesome, strong drama, it is all the more effective as a plea for unity and tolerance and good neighbourliness. It has good dialogue lines but is saved from being wordy by a series of exciting episodes that build up mounting drama and a terrific suspense. Moreover, it has what most of our plays lack—vigorous action, that arises as much from the virile atmosphere as from the brisk construction of the stage play.

In production value, "Pathan" reaches a very high standard, summing up in its showmanship all that is best in the stage tradition built up by Uday Shankar, the People's Theatre and Prithvi's own previous plays. Nothing amateurish about it, "Pathan" is a polished production which gains greatly in tempo and vigour by an uncannily perfect placing of characters and split-second correct timing of action.

In a play so uniformly well-acted it would be invidious to select individuals for particular mention. But Prithvi, himself, in the principal role of Sher Khan, is every inch the simple-minded, generous-hearted and chivalrous pathan chieftain. It is a splendid characterisation equal to the greatest roles of Prithvi's screen career in "Seeta"; in Manzil and in Abhagin. Another artiste who rises to a great histrionic height is Uzra who, as the Dewan's wife, twice moves the audience to tears. Young Raj Kapoor, Prithvi's son, is shaping well as a chip of the old block, but needs his father's restraining hand to check his tendency to overdo his popular slapstick stuff.

And one final word of grievance: That cheap, badly painted, gaudily coloured drop curtain, with the Hind Mata of Hindu mythology (complete with a hideous crown and gilded belt) which is so sharply at variance with the modern, progressive content of Prithvi's plays! For more than one reason, I wished the curtain would never come down on Prithvi Khan's "Pathan."

*

Roosevelt Saw The World

What do the great ones of the world think of each other, in off-the-record moments?

What, for instance, does Stalin think of Churchill or of Truman or of Attlee? what does Churchill think of Stalin or of Gandhi? What does Chiang think of Mao Tse Tung?

Thanks to Elliot Roosevelt's book, "AS HE SAW IT", at least we know what his father, the late President Roosevelt, thought and said about some of his world-famous contemporaries. His opinions are interesting not merely as an unusual side light on his character and a behind-the-scenes glimpse of international goings on, but in so far as they reflect his foreign policies, they also bring out in sharp contrast the new orientation of America's international role under the Truman regime.

PRITHVI "KHAN" KAPOOR
A Pathan produces a play about his people.

Here are a few of the more interesting significant world personalities, as F. D. R. saw them:

CHURCHILL: "The English mean to maintain their hold on colonies. They mean to help the French to maintain THEIR hold on THEIR colonies. Winnie is a great man for the status quo. He even looks like the status quo, doesn't he?

STALIN: (After very first meeting) "Oh ...he's got a kind of massive rumble, talks deliberately, seems very confident, very sure of himself, moves slowly—altogether quite impressive. I'd say.....I'm sure we'll hit it off Stalin and I. A great deal of the misunderstandings and mistrusts of the past are going to get cleared up during the next few days—I hope once and for all. As for Uncle Joe and Winston...I'll have my work cut out for me in between these two. They are so different. Ideas, temperaments...."

(After a few days) "He gets things done, that man. He really keeps his eyes on the ball he's aiming at. It's a pleasure working with him. There is nothing devious He outlines the subject he wants discussed and he sticks to it.

THE CHIANGS: "She's an opportunist, certainly, and I'd certainly not want to be known as her enemy in her country. But at the moment, who is there in China who could take Chiang's place? There's just no other leader. Will all their shortcomings we've got to depend on the Chiangs".

CHINESE UNITY: "I'd been registering a compiaint about the character of Chiang's Government. I'd told him it was hardly the modern democracy that ideally it should be. I'd told him he'd have to form a Unity Government WHILE THE WAR WAS STILL BEING FOUGHT, with the Communists in Yenan. And he agreed".

KING GEORGE OF GREECE: "Charming fellow, considering what an enemy head".

BRITAIN IN GREECE: "Greece. British troops. Fighting against the guerillas who fought the Nazis for the last four years....How the British can dare such a thing! The lengths to which they will go to hang on to the past!"

DE GAULLE: "De Gaulle is out to achieve one-man government in France. I can't imagine a man I'd distrust more. His whole Free French movement is honeycombed with police spies—he has agents spying on his own people. To him, freedom of speech means freedom from criticism.... of him".

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPERTS: "Any number of time the men in the State Department have tried to conceal messages to me, delay them, hold them up somehow, just because some of those career diplomats aren't in accord with what they know I think. They should be working for Winston. As a matter of fact, a lot of the time they are.... those State Department striped-pants boys".

*

Striped Pants Win

Thanks to President Truman's transparently anti-Soviet bias (in such glaring contrast with the late President's attitude), the Striped Pants of the State Department have reversed the Roosevelt policy on almost every important point. That has justifiably made Elliot Roosevelt angry. For he "knew what conditions he (F.D.R.) predicted for the structure of world peace; I knew what conversations led to them; I knew of the bargains and the promises. And I have seen the promises violated, and the conditions summarily and cynically disregarded, and the structure of peace disavowed". Hence this book!

On the basis of his inside knowledge, Elliot Roosevelt is convinced that "a small group of wilful men in London and Washington are anxious to create and foster an atmosphere of war hatred against the Russians, just as though the Russian people had not borne the brunt of the military force of Nazism, borne it, overthrown it, and thereby demonstrated for all time their importance to the coalition for peace."

Elliot Roosevelt conclusively shows how American diplomacy recently has been constantly annoying, provoking and opposing the Soviet Union, recreating the old suspicions and distrusts. And he rightly regards that, coupled with the American insistence on retaining the secret of the atom bomb, as a prelude to another global war. And in support of his contention comes his father's powerful voice, across the grave:

> "The biggest thing was in making clear to Stalin that the United States and Great Britain were not allied in one common bloc against the Soviet Union. I think we've got rid of that idea, once and for all. I hope so. The one thing that could upset the applecart, after the war, is if the world is divided again, Russia against England and us..."

*

Of Princes And The People

"It is fantastic to expect the people to keep on their chains of slavery, imposed upon them....The only people who have a right to determine the future of the states must be the people of those states....The only final authority and permanent power that we recognise is the will of the people ...."

—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

I think it is high time that the Congress clarified its final position 'vis a vis' the states and their rulers.

No longer can pious hopes, appeals, and vague expressions of democracy satisfy those who want a radical change in the states.

We want to know from our leaders, especially Pandit Nehru who has always championed the cause of democracy in the states but has recently shown signs of compromise on this, as on several other, issues:

Does Congress stand for the abolition of the Princely Order or only for its reform and the substitution of the so-called "Constitutional monarchy" of the British type?

What is the attitude of the Congress likely to be to a POPULAR movement in a State which demands, on behalf of an overwhelming majority of the people, the dismissal of the ruler and the inauguration of a socialist or republican form of government? Is Congress prepared to support a referendum in each state to decide this issue?

What does the Congress think of princes who squander the revenues of their States, squeezed out of their

(Continued On Page 13)

Story Cum Skit

By S. V. Rajgopal Das

The Good Samaritan To The Rescue

*

Letter from Rajagopal Das to the Editor, BCW.

Sir,

My attention has been ironically drawn to the nickname "the good Samaritan" which you found nice to bestow on me.

Sir, my friends have already forgotten my old and real name. And my dumb colleague is trying his best to call me by the new nickname.

I write this, sir, not to deny that I am your good Samaritan. Let me confess at once that I am a passionate lover of truth. Yet I request you to stop praising me. I warn you that my step-mother will resent your kind remarks about me.

So please, sir, withdraw the word. or shall I go over to Bombay?

Yours etc.

*

Reminder from Rajagopal Das, ten days later.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Have I no other work except writing reminders to you? Please note that I am as busy as any modern King is.

Yours etc.

P.S.: I enclose sufficient stamps to cover postage for your reply. But don't call me as you please, another time.

*

Press-statement issued by the President of the Indian National Step-mothers Conference:—

We note that the Editor of a well-known weekly of Bombay has gone out of his way in bestowing lavish praise on a certain fellow, whose record as a step-son I personally know very well. I, as the representative and spokeswoman of the strong step-mothers of India, hereby call upon the aforesaid Editor to withdraw the relevant remarks and thus mitigate the insult and dishonour done to step-mothers in general and to their permanent president in particular.

If our request is not complied with in twenty four hours, suitable action we may say, will duly be taken against (1) the Editor, (2) the weekly and (3) the concerned contributor.

STEP-MOTHERS, PLAN OR PERISH

*

Letter superscribed "Between Ourselves," from a reader of BCW to the Editor.

Sir,

I note in agony that your weekly will contain apart from the usual short story and humorous skit, a humorous story, a short skit and all other possible editorial permutations and combinations. This is, to put it mildly, murderous, sir.

I am also in further agony that you shower praise on certain of your scribblers. This is bad, mad and sad.

May I advise you to stop publishing unreadable stuff and start a new feature Crosswords.

Yours etc.

Legion.

Editor's Note: Reader Legion gets a prize of hundred rupees for the best letter of the week. As for his suggestions, we want to know our readers' reactions first. For ourselves we consider them honey and money.

*

From the President of the National Re-married Husbands Asylum to the Editor B.C.W. Printed Copy Communication:—

Sir or Madam,

Pending your reply to, or at least acknowledgement of, the press-statement issued, twenty-three hours fifty-nine minutes and fifty-nine seconds ago, by the First Step-mother of the land, we have suspended action against you, direct or indirect, frontal or flank. The zero hour is being struck by the clock in the Asylum. Awake, arise or be for ever fallen, said Stalin, no, not Stalin, Satan. We repeat it.

*

Editor, B.C.W., to the President—Step-mothers Conference.

Madam,

I do not see why you should dictate to me anything concerning the running of my weekly what is it, you can do? Frailty the name's woman, said my favourite Shakespeare.

Yours, etc.

No reply from the Editor to the Re-married Husbands.

*

Reply from the Editor to Rajagopal Das.

Dear friend,

I forget all about you. What article did you write? (Mention the date and the page of the issue.) And what nickname did I give you? When? Where? Why? And how?

Cultivate a sense of humour; it will stand you in good stead. Yet, in view of the cold and shameful reception given to your few articles by our readers, I am not in a position to consider any more products from your prolific pen. Try luck elsewhere; weeklies are not scarce in India to-day.

Yours, etc.

P. S.: What did Shakespeare say?

Words.... Words.... Words.

*

Another letter from the same quarter.

Dear friend,

I have your information regarding the date and circumstances of the origin of your nickname. Believe me, you simply make, as Shakespeare would have it, Much Ado About Nothing. Are you satisfied? No more correspondence.

Yours, etc.

*

Rajagopal Das later contributes to the weekly an appreciation of that play of Shakespeare; the article is prominently published with a laudatory editorial note.

CORRESPONDENCE RELEASED!

Skit

ROMANCE ON THE 5:50 FAST

By "Garga"

I got into the train when it was already in motion.

It was a minute before I gathered my scattered wind and began to look about me. A fat man had cornered the window seat. There was an old lady very pious and very venerable. Her lips moved in endless prayer whilst her rosary traversed through her knarled fingers in faster and faster laps. And Ah....just opposite me was a peach....A real peach!

I fell for her then and there. It got me with the full force of a Joe Louis dab right in my solar plexus. I reeled and composed my senses as best as I could, without seconds, sponge, water, brandy, etc., etc., as the buzzing waned in my ears.

"Always speak the truth" runs the writ in the Koran. Though a pious Sunny I had often wondered why it was put in. You cannot very well say "Always speak lies" and pass it off in a holy book. But how little we human mites know of the words of Gods and Prophets. For even as I mused realisation came in cool surging waves that rattled through my brain. I knew now that I had to proclaim from house tops whatever I felt. If I hid anything it would be inhibition. This would lead to frustration and this as you know is only one step below insanity. They tell me of psychology and psycho-analysis and mumble the foreign names of Freud, Jung and Adler they who do not know the true extent of the wisdom of our revered Prophet.

*

Backed by my faith, I began to look about for a house-top and girded myself to speak the truth, to the one with the eyes of the gazelle. My heart was thumping against my ribs. I opened my mouth to speak but no sound came.

At this critical moment fortunately for me her parosal with the pearl handle slipped from her hand and eluttered on the carriage floor. I closed my mouth which was up to now agape. I brought forth all the dregs of gallantry inherent in me and picked up the parosal with vim and vigour. Then I leaned toward the fair one whose face was like the full moon (floating in the clouds of the folds of the scarlet burqua which enclosed her face) and held out the parosal and whispered "Lady I love you"....

Obviously she did not hear me, therefore I repeated "Lady I love you."

She looked at me then with the amazement of a startled doe in her eyes. Her beautiful carmine lips were parted in a sweet sweet smile. And the shadow of the beautiful row of pearly teeth showed between her parted lips—"What is that?" she asked.

How sweet were her words. If there is a nightingale in India here it was. How sweet. Fondly I whispered "Lady I love you."

'Of all the poor fools'! sneered she. Was there a bit of scorn in her voice? Was there a bit of contempt in her eyes? If there was she at least made no attempt to hide it.

"Fool did you say," I bantered. "You are mistaken. I am clever. Damn smart if you want to know. You have only to look at the prizes that I got. The medals that I have got at home. My father had them all specially made for me. Won't you come and see them?"

"Don't let your fool tongue run away with you young man. You and your idiotic babbling. There were others who started just as you and where are they now?"

You all know that Rahim is not easily daunted. But here it was different. The mouth was like the rose bud, the words were like honey, but there was an ominous ring, a chill presentiment in her words that sent a shiver through my spine, while she went on in a meditative mood.

"Three are in the Lunatic Asylum, ...two in the Central Jail.....and one....

"And one?"....I could scarcely repress my suspense.

"....and one in the Executive Council". **(Of course this was before 1945!)**

I bit my lips hard to suppress the shriek of agony which nearly escaped my lips. The sweat started from my brow. "You are not serious—you don't mean that", I exclaimed.

"Sober truth" she rejoined.

I lay stunned for a time and slowly regained my wits. The cool train breeze played about my face. I looked at her. Her eyes were large and the black pupils were misty and reminded me strangely of mountain tops. Her complexion was faultless. There were faint shadows of dimples lurking round the corners of her mouth. Even as I looked at her my love grew and filled my heart.

"You are so beautiful" I murmured. "You are so enchanting, you have stolen my heart" and directed at her a look of such agonised love of which even Charles Boyer would be proud.

"Shut up" she snapped "And don't scowl at me like thaat."

The train came to a stop with a grating screech just over the creek.

"Why are you so cruel.—Haven't you a heart" I pleaded.

"No" she replied and looked out of the window.

I also looked out of the window and saw the waters of the creek. It looked to me as though the waters were beckoning me, to take refuge in its bosom and literally drown my sorrows there.

When I told of this impression to the stone hearted girl she replied that it was a workable idea and continued gazing out of the window. Once the matter had gone so far, Rahim was not the man to draw back.

"You mean that?" I asked and composed my face to stoic calm after the manner of Socrates just before he took his cup of poison, or Epictetus as the Roman wrenched his legs.

"Yes" the "stone heart" replied.

I got up and went and stood on the foot-board. A lump grew in my throat, and tears came to my eyes at the picture of the young life that I was going to end so soon. "Good bye" I called out in a half strangled voice trying to keep back my tears "Good bye I do not want to cause you vain regrets. It is not too late even now to say whether you care the least bit for me."

She looked at me with the eyes of a serpent and repeated "not a bit—not a bit."

My heart contracted within me and in the light my looks registered utter despair. I looked at the cold green waters gleaming far below and returned to my seat.

I did not speak. My heart was heavy with sorrow. My face was black with anger. But she would not let me be in peace. "What is the matter. Is the water too cold?" she mocked. "There is dirt behind your ears. A bath would do you good" her black eyes glittered.

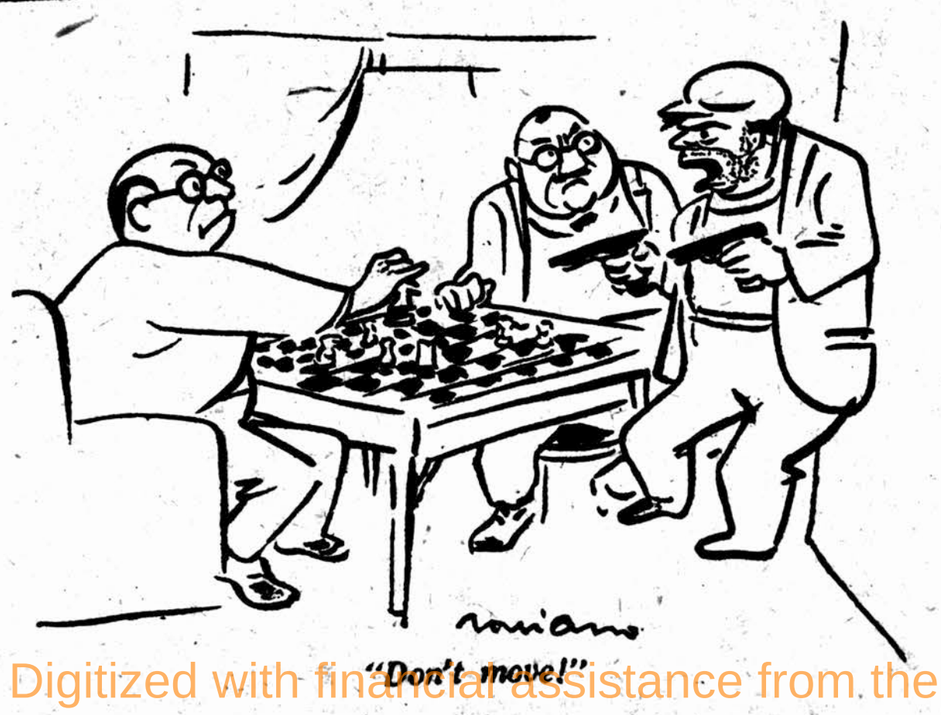
A cold fury gripped my soul. If it were Soviet Russia I would have done something. But here with one thing and another, one has to be circumspect. I would have passed through fire and water for her sake but now what I needed was a cup of fire water of our brothers the Red Indians. I controlled my temper as best as I could..

"Dear Lady" I assured her with cold venom oozing from my lips. I am sorry I cannot treat you to the diving exhibition as promised. If you have already bought a ticket I will be only too glad to refund your money—you tell a fellow to go and die and you expect him to engage in circus feats—do you? The sneer of my tone was so powerful that it broke my lips. The cold was so great that I pulled my coat the tighter about me.

But the cold venom and the sneer would not stop her. She tilted up her face so that the high lights came upon her cheeks. Her pupils were shining like diamonds and there were slight signs of tears in her limpid eyes. The whole picture was so beautiful that I could resist it only by closing my eyes.

No turtle dove could coo softer than the cooing that now assailed my ears. "Were..glug..these the lips that told you, that my heart did not..glug.. beat faster when you liked at me.. glug..as a calf looks at a cow. Alas sad am I that in my vanity, glug.... I tempted your love too far. Sad am I that I have in my innocence..glug..

(Continued on Page 21)



"Don't move!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Sculptor Contemporary Of Ravi Varma

There passed away on the night of 30th of April 1947 one of the most distinguished artists of the twentieth century, and a truly great figure in the world of Indian Art, whose name was Ganpatrao Kashinath Mhatre.

He was born, on the 10th of March 1879, at Poona, and belonged to the Soma-Vanshiya Kshatriya Pathare a branch of the Kshatriya caste. He was a son of a retired officer in the Military Accounts Department, and exhibited remarkable skill in drawing pictures as early as, in his twelfth year.

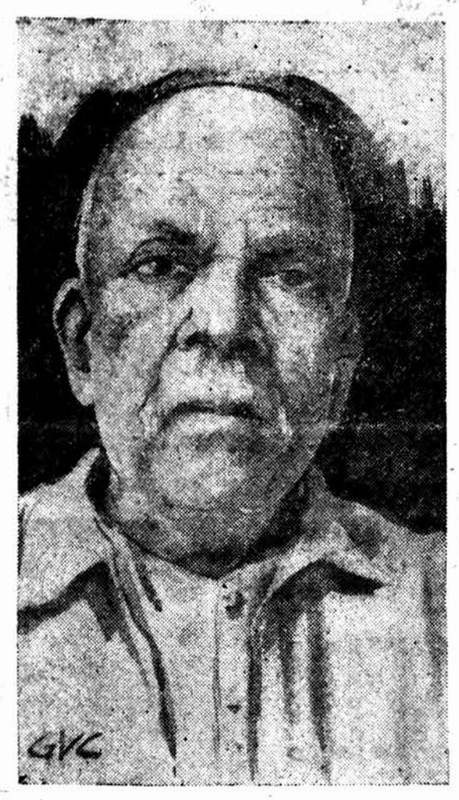
As a boy he showed phenomenal talent and was endowed as it were with fore-knowledge of all that was superb in painting and sculpture. Mr. Mhatre's eldest brother was an architect, who devoted his spare time in modelling the images of Shri Ganapati, and young Ganapatrao used to assist him in his hobby. At the early age of 12 he took his first sitting from life and made a remarkable representation of his young brother in clay.

Those were the days when parents wanted their wards to take up the career, either for B.A. or M.A. or preferred the profession of a lawyer; barrister, Doctor or an engineer but certainly not that of a sculptor. Mr. Mhatre was singularly lucky in having a thoughtful father (unlike the parents of many an artist of today or yesterday if not tomorrow) who showed due appreciation of this great faculty in his own child and got him into the Sir, J. J. School of Art in the year 1891. Since 1892, young Mhatre started his distinguished career, and while still at the school bagged quite a number of prizes and medals, needless to mention that he was always at the top in all the examinations for which he appeared.

Made History

It was when he appeared for his Diploma that he really made history in sculpture. His Diploma-piece "To the Temple", was a surprisingly good piece of sculpture depicting a Hindu damsel proceeding to the temple with articles of worship.

This work of his in plaster of paris which won him a prize of Rs. 200 from the late Sir Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda. It was later purchased by the authorities of the Art school, still attracts attention of every visitor. It has earned him the hightest encomiums that any sculptor would desire to have or can aspire for in his life time.



A sketch of the late Mr. Ganpatrao Mhatre by Mr. G. V. Chandwadkar.

TO THE TEMPLE

Model in plaster of Paris which stirred the English and European critics, now in possessiion of the Sir J. J. School of Art. It is regarded as one of the world's best sculptural pieces.

Goddess Parvati, with a bow and arrow.

After taking his diploma in modelling (of which he could learn very little in the school as such,) Mhatre for a time worked as a teacher in the painting Department of the school. Incidently it may be noted here, that he excelled in the use of brush and colour as much as he could mould clay to his artistic instincts and desires. His portrait in oils of a fisherwoman will bear testimony to this fact. It is a masterpiece of scholarly drawing and characterisation and like. "To the temple" deserves to be preserved in any Indian National Gallery whenever such a gallery may come into existence.

Struck my his remarkably brilliant achievements in the arts of moulding and sculpture, Professor Gajjar, the famous city scientist afforded him opportunities to continue his experiments under his generous patronage, in his laboratory.

Name And Fame

His second great work was a specially prepared figure in plaster of paris, of Shri Saraswati for an exhibition in Paris. Some critics still believe that this latter work of his is in some respects even superior than that of "To the temple." This work of his won him a bronze medal and an "Honourable Mention Diploma" from the Paris Exhibition Committee.

His statue of poet Firdousi, and the busts of the early Parsee pioneers were sent to Iran. This was the first instance of exporting statues out of India.

Mention must be made here of two very noteworthy examples in his early career, when Mhatre was called upon to improve or replace the works of well-known European sculptors, the first being Rao Bahadur Mandalik's bust in the Bombay Corporation Hall, and the second a statue of the late H.H. Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodiar Bahadur of Mysore, for Mysore Durbar.

His bust of the late Nusserwanji Wadia at Andheri is the first bust in marble ever made by an Indian artist. This has paved the way for the later sculptors, and rightly earned for himself the name of being the "Pioneer of the Modern Indian Sculpture."

A young Rajput lad who braved a tiger during one of Late Gaikwar's hunting expedition. Now in the Baroda Gallery.

POET FIRDOUSI TUSI OF IRAN. First Work in marble to cross the Indian border, now in Teheran.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre the Pioneer who put modern Indian Sculpture on the world pedestal

By G. V. CHANDWADKAR

Palacious Studio

Other notable works to his credit are "After bath" "H.I.M. Queen Victoria", Ahmedabad, a portrait bust of "H.M. King George V" Ahmedabad, and quite a number of full size statues of the Indian Maharajas including Mysore, Gwalior and Baroda.

He is probably the first self-sculptured Indian sculptor, who by his merit could possess a studio at Chaupaty, whose dimentions could well be imagined from the simple fact that whenever he was commissioned for an equestrian statue, he used to take sittings of a horse in his own studio. Unfortunately he was unable to retain the possession of this place at the time of his death.

As a sculptor Mhatre was always busy experimenting in his own foundry and had invented for himself a method of bronze-casting. He was a founder member and patron of the Art society of India and had presided over his society for several years.

Despite busy time, he was a senior visiting professor in sculpture at the Sir J. J. School of Art, and also an examiner in Government examinations in modelling and sculpture.

He was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur on the 3rd June 1929, and was appointed to be a Justice of Peace on the 4th September 1931.

Rich Legacy

Mr. Mhatre was a contemporary of that very famous Indian Painter Raja Ravi Varma with whom he was on cordial and very intimate terms.

These two great figures dawned upon the world of India Art simultaneously and have left behind them such a huge and rich amount of work tradition and heritage, that it will be difficult to be equalled by quite a few generations to come.

It would surely not be out of place to expect a fitting memorial in bronze or marble, to commemorate the memory of this great Indian artist, at a place like Chaupaty, embodying his talent for drawing, design, his love and taste for colour.

A fitting tribute to this great genius and a man of singularly unique achievements would be to establish a school for sculpture in the same place where Mr. Mhatre thrived as a sculptor. Nothing short of this would give peace to his departed soul....

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